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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. V NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918 No. 1

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A BINDER
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Excessive Tax on Alcohol

The present tax on alcohol is considered excessively high by the pharmaceutical manufacturer and the druggist who must use it in the compounding of medicines. Now comes the new Revenue bill with a provision that the tax shall be almost doubled. It is proposed to raise the rate to approximately $4.40 per proof gallon, which means $8.80 per gallon to the druggist. Allowing for the 5 per cent. discount for the water in the alcohol the tax will be $8.35.

Alcohol for medicines should be free from further tax. The drug trade is loyal and has proved its willingness to pay Government taxes promptly and without grumbling. The manufacturers accept the demands of the Government in the new bill as a necessary burden for the period of the war, and although there are some features like the amendment to the Harrison narcotic act and the increase in the tax on alcohol which seem unjust, the associations will merely state their views to the Finance Committee of the Senate and accept the final decision of Congress without further protest. The trade has reason to feel relieved that no floor taxes and no stamp taxes are imposed under the bill now before the House.

Urge a Gross Sales Tax

Senator Smoot favors a gross sales tax. The movement started in May, 1917, by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS under the general heading "A Federal License and Commercial Tax" has grown rapidly in popular favor. Advocates of the plan have been numerous, but members of the Ways and Means Committee have been slow to adopt it in full. They acknowledged the soundness of the principle by incorporating in the new Revenue bill a license tax for the privilege of doing business, and now there is a possibility that the Senate will discuss the suggestion to be made by Senator Smoot that gross sales shall be taxed one per cent., which he says would yield $1,000,000,000 annually.

It is an equitable and just plan of taxation, the collection would be made at small cost, and the trade would welcome it as a substitute for the numerous excise taxes included in the present bill. The Senate will undoubtedly make many changes in the bill and an amendment providing for a gross sales tax would find many supporters who share Senator Smoot's views. Business men who favor this form of taxation can aid the movement by writing to their representative and to the senators from their state, and urging its adoption.

New Taxes for the Drug Trade

The proposed Revenue bill submitted to the House, last week, by the Ways and Means Committee is of especial interest to the drug trade because of the plan to place an internal revenue tax upon narcotics by amending the Harrison act, providing that the possession of an unstamped package shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the law; the new tax rate proposed on toilet preparations, proprietary medicines, soft drinks, and the numerous articles carried as side lines in retail drug stores; and the increased tax on alcohol.

These are the specific points of interest, but manufacturers, wholesale druggists and retailers will have much more to reckon with in taxes on incomes, war profits, automobiles and luxuries. Some will believe that social reform was more in the mind and eye of the Ways and Means Committee because of the extraordinary tax on large incomes, on excess profits, corporations and luxuries. Others will see only drastic steps to obtain revenue to maintain our military strength abroad in doing which the apparent confiscation of wealth is only incidental. There is a question whether the bill will yield the amount of revenue expected if the price-fixing policy is continued, and non-essential industries are curtailed, and three million men are withdrawn from active production and sent abroad.

The Revenue acts of 1916 and 1917 are repealed with the exception of the provisions relating to the duties on dyestuffs, the increased rates of postage, and the section relating to unfair competition. The sections of the new bill relating to the taxes on proprietary medicines and toilet articles are as follows:

Sec. 908. (a) That on and after November 1, 1918, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivisions (g) and (h) of section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1917) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold for consumption or use:

(1) Perfumes, essence, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar substances, article, or preparation by whatsover name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes:

(2) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, (except those taxed under Section 628 of this Act), essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins) upon the amount paid for any of the above as to which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade-mark, or which (if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished) are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body.

(b) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected by whichever of the following methods the Commissioner may deem expedient: (1) by stamp affixed to such article by the vendor, the cost of which shall be reimbursed to the vendor by the purchaser; or (2) by payment to the vendor by the purchaser, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in Section 502.

The Rainey amendment to the Harrison narcotic act was a surprise to the drug trade. The change is proposed, the Ways and Means Committee says, because since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Jim Fuey Moy case it has been very difficult to enforce the law. The act is to be extended to apply to all habit-forming drugs. The amendment will narrow the use of narcotics to preparations to be compounded on physicians' prescriptions, and will prevent druggists making any use whatever of opium or its derivatives. Protests have been made to members of the Committee by representatives of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and these may be effective in the course of the debate in the House or Senate. While there may be very little change in the bill as it leaves the House, it is more than probable that the Senate will insist upon radical amendments.

Keep Posted

Several of America's leading chemists will be among the new contributors this fall to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, which begins its fifth year of publication with the present issue. The features already planned include subjects of especial interest to manufacturers and will be discussed by practical men engaged in solving problems of the industry from day to day. The markets will receive close attention, and all matters relating to the commercial interests of the trade will be promptly reported. War conditions make it necessary to receive early advices from primary markets in foreign countries and to cover this field in the most efficient way DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has enlarged its staff of correspondents at important points in the drug and chemical world.

There has been a gradual broadening of the various departments of the paper to keep pace with the war demands.

The Washington service has been enlarged in order to keep the trade posted on the rules and regulations of the numerous war boards affecting drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. The situation is becoming daily of greater interest to manufacturers, exporters, and dealers, owing to the greater demands of the Government for supplies and the decreasing stocks of many important chemicals, and the trade will find DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS a valuable source of information on all matters affecting the various industries covered.

The Owl Fumigating Company of Azusa, near Los Angeles, Cal., is to build a plant for making cyanide.

War's Effect on Chemical Industries

Present Increased Productions Must Be Provided For When Peace Readjustment Comes

By GRINNELL JONES, Chemist to the United States Tariff Commission*

WHEN peace is restored the competitive strength of the nations in all industries will have been profoundly altered. Chemistry and machinery have played a larger part in this war than in any previous war, and therefore the greatest changes may be expected in the metal working and in the chemical industries. Moreover, our new American cargo ships will make us more than ever interested in foreign trade. The Tariff Commission is actively studying these war disturbances in order to assist in the readjustment and reconstruction that must follow when peace comes.

Among the chemical industries, the first to feel the stimulus of war was the explosives industry. The expansion of American smokeless powder plants was sufficient to prevent a German victory in France and Russia in 1915. It is not revealing military secrets to say that there has been some growth since 1915. We all hope that the peace terms will be so satisfactory that the military explosive plants themselves will no longer be needed. Nevertheless, there will be a permanent increase in the competitive strength of the American chemical industries through the growth of the subsidiary industries which now supply the raw materials to the explosive industry.

Sulphuric Acid Production

Our production of sulphuric acid is at least twice what it was before the war. The growth has been largely in contact acid, and therefore when the demand for explosives disappears, the American chemical industries will have available large supplies of pure and concentrated sulphuric acid. Moreover, the growth of the acid industry has been made possible by a great increase in the production of American sulphur and by a smaller although significant increase in the mining of pyrites.

The nitric acid industry has grown relatively more than the sulphuric acid industry. The output of nitric acid from Chilean niter is now more than ten times as great as it was before the war.

The significance of this growth of the sulphuric and the nitric acid industries to our dynamite, dyestuff, and pyroxylin plastic industries need not be emphasized here.

Of greater significance than this stimulus to industries already well established has been the birth of new industries. We have a new synthetic ammonia and nitric acid industry. Plants have been built and, during the war at least, will be operated by the Government. When the full story of these plants can be told, it will reveal that American chemists have, under the pressure of war needs, been able to devise substantial improvements upon the Haber and Ostwald processes developed by the Germans before the war. These processes were the result of nearly two decades of work on these problems as a part of their military preparedness. It is not improbable that after the war nitric acid made from synthetic ammonia may prove to be cheaper than nitric acid made from Chilean niter. In any case American agriculture will assuredly have a new large source of nitrogenous fertilizer materials.

Output of Benzol and Toluol

In 1914 our production of crude light oil would have been sufficient for the production of only about 4,500,000 gallons of benzol and of about 1,500,000 gallons of toluol, and only a part of which was distilled. As is shown in our forthcoming report on the production of American dyes and coal tar chemicals, in 1917 our output of benzol was 40,200,000 gallons, and of toluol, was 10,200,000 gallons. In 1918 further substantial growth is to be expected through the installation of stripping plants at city gas works. The toluol is now going almost entirely into explosives as is also a considerable fraction of the benzol. When the demand for explosives disappears, it is to be expected that the prices of benzol and toluol will drop to the point where it will be profitable to add them to gasoline for motor fuel. A similar condition will probably exist abroad and, since America has the greatest known natural resources for the production of gasoline, benzol and toluol should be as cheap or cheaper here than abroad. Therefore the industries consuming benzol and toluol may be assured of ample supplies of these materials at favorable prices.

Phenol for the Industries

Before the war we had no synthetic phenol industry, whereas in 1917, as is shown in our forthcoming report, 15 plants produced 64,146,499 pounds of phenol valued at $23,715,605, most of which was used in making picric acid. If this new industry is to survive, there must be a greater consumption of phenol in the industries for peaceful purposes. Fortunately, phenol is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of some representatives of every class of finished coal-tar chemical products including dyes and lakes, photographic developers, medicinals, flavors, perfume materials, synthetic resins, synthetic tanning materials and explosives. Leaders in the chemical industries are already making plans for the industrial development of the uses of phenol when the phenol is no longer needed for explosives.

Another war-baby is monochlorbenzol, which was made during 1917 by eight American firms, with an output of nearly twenty-five million pounds, valued at a little less than five million dollars. The dye industry will use a part of this productive capacity permanently, but new discoveries by American chemists will probably be needed to utilize the total productive capacity. Incidentally, this product furnishes a new outlet for chlorine, a new by-product source of muriatic acid and raises a new problem in the utilization of dichlorbenzol, an unavoidable by-product.

Before the war there was but one producer of anilin oil in the United States. In 1917 there were twenty-

*Address delivered September 10 at American Chemical Society's meeting in Cleveland.

three producers with an output of 28,806,524 pounds, valued at $6,758,535. As only a relatively small proportion of this substance goes into explosives, the peace readjustments will not be complicated by a collapse of a military demand, but will depend primarily on the competitive strength of the American industry.

The war has also stimulated the production of mercury for the manufacture of fulminates. The American production has been about doubled since the beginning of the war. Formerly we had a balance of imports—now we have a larger balance of exports.

Uses for Poison Gas

Poison gas warfare is also destined to have a permanent influence in the chemical industries. Although there is no reason to expect that uses will be found for phosgene and mustard gas on a scale approaching the present and prospective military use, the plants erected for their manufacture need not prove a total loss when the military demand ceases. Nearly all of the noxious substances used in poison gas warfare require chlorine for their manufacture, and an increase in the production of chlorine in the United States is therefore certain. There is much hope that some of the substances produced as intermediate steps in the manufacture of the poison gases may be utilized for purposes other than warfare, but these are matters not yet to be discussed. Phosgene, except for the dangers attending its use, is an excellent reagent for many processes involving chlorination or dehydration and for making Michler's ketone. Fortunately, the risk in using phosgene is greatly minimized by the development of the new gas mask. The intensive work which hundreds of American chemists have been and are doing to improve the design of the gas mask will undoubtedly prove a blessing to workmen exposed to noxious fumes in chemical factories throughout the world when peace is restored.

Still another industry which has been stimulated by a direct war demand, is the manufacture of acetone, which is used as a gelatinizing agent in the manufacture of the explosive, cordite; as a solvent for airplane dopes; and in the manufacture of poison gases. Before the war acetone was obtained entirely as one of the products of the wood distillation industry, but there are now at least four new processes in commercial operation in the United States or Canada for the manufacture of acetone.

It has been found that glucose can be fermented by a suitable organism to give acetone directly. Butyl alcohol, is a by-product of this fermentation, and becomes commercially available in appreciable amounts. The development of uses for butyl alcohol is an attractive problem.

Other Acetone Processes

The other processes for making acetone produce acetic acid or an acetate as an intermediate step, and may therefore permanently affect the acetic acid industry. The most obvious and perhaps the simplest of these processes depends on fermenting molasses to alcohol, which is then converted into acetic acid by the rapid vinegar process. The conversion of acetic acid into acetone is an old and well known process but the details have been improved.

Another process depends on making acetylene from calcium carbide. By the aid of a suitable catalyst, the acetylene is made to combine with water yielding acetaldehyde which may be readily oxidized to acetic acid. Still another process depends on fermenting kelp under such conditions that sodium acetate and potassium salts are secured.

The war has stimulated the production of many other products a few of which may be briefly mentioned; castor oil for lubricating airplane motors; phosphorus for incendiary bombs; barium and strontium nitrates for signal rockets. The output of soda ash has increased by 68 per cent. since 1914, and the output of caustic soda has more than doubled.

The Dye Industry

New conditions in the chemical industries have also been created by the curtailment of imports. As a direct consequence of this stoppage of imports from Germany a new American dye industry has been established. It is true that some dyes were being made in the United States before the war but the makers relied on Germany for the necessary intermediates, with the exception of a small amount of anilin made here by a single producer. During 1917, 134 different intermediates were made by 118 firms. One firm made 53 different intermediates. Dyes were made by 81 firms. The total production of dyes in the United States during 1917 was approximately equal in gross weight to the annual importations before the war. The exports of American dyes exceeded in value, although not in quantity or variety, our imports before the war. The dye industry is not dependent on any imported raw material except sodium nitrate from Chile. Many important dyes are still lacking, but indigo and alizarin are now on the market in significant amounts, and the vat dyes for cotton derived from anthracene are coming.

The Potash Outlook

A new potash industry has also arisen, but its future does not seem so promising as the future of the new dye industry. Here Germany has an inherent geological and geographical advantage. Although shipments from Germany ceased early in 1915 and although prices have advanced to about ten times the pre-war prices, the American production during 1917 was only about thirteen per cent. of our pre-war consumption. This relatively small production was obtained from many sources and by many processes. There is an excellent prospect that the recovery of potash as a by-product of cement mills will survive German competition and ultimately supply about one-third of our needs. In addition, significant amounts will probably be secured as a by-product of the pig iron blast furnace That the other branches of the potash industry can survive German competition is open to serious question.

Within a few months after the outbreak of the war, imports to the United States from Germany and her allies came to an end. As the months went by, it became increasingly difficult to obtain cargo space for imports from any part of the world.

W. B. D. Penniman of Baltimore is the chemist on the Staff of the Shipping Board. He must decide what chemicals need not be imported at all, and the amounts of others which must be imported to supply essential needs. The importance of this work can perhaps best be made clear by an example. The Shipping Board, after consultation with the Food Administration, decided that ships could not be spared for the importation of tapioca from Java and the Straits Settlements. The War Trade Board accordingly announced that licenses for the importation of tapioca would not be granted. Efforts were immediately made to secure a modification of this order on behalf of manufacturers of nitrostarch for the Army, and on behalf of manufacturers of mucilage for the Post Office Department. Nitrostarch which, in the United States at least, was hardly

beyond the experimental stage at the outbreak of the war, has been improved until it is now one of the safest of all explosives to handle and finds important military uses. Until a few months ago it was made from tapioca. Mr. Penniman, however, succeeded in convincing the officers of the War Department and the manufacturers that a satisfactory product could be made from corn-starch. The details of the manufacture have been worked out co-operatively by the starch producers, the manufacturers of nitro-starch, and the experts of the WarDepartment with such success that nitro-starch from corn is not only better but more economically produced than nitro-starch from tapioca. The Post Office Department also readily agreed to use some locally available material instead of tapioca for mucilage on stamps. The shipping saved on this one item of tapioca for nitro-starch is sufficient to transport and sustain in France more than twenty-five thousand fighting men. Mr. Penniman's services to the nation on questions of this character deserve to be better known and appreciated.

It is evident that the status quo ante cannot be re-established in the chemical industries any more than it can be re-established in international relations. Peace will bring new conditions of international competition and radical readjustments in industry from a war basis to a peace basis.

The Tariff Commission is endeavoring to secure and have ready for immediate use all information likely to be helpful to Congress in determining the part which the tariff is to play in these readjustments. We desire information in regard to the industrial development and technical progress of industries throughout the world; in regard to the sources of their raw materials and the uses of their products, and in regard to any changes in conditions likely to have a permanent influence on costs of production, or the competitive strength of industries here and abroad. The assistance and co-operation of manufacturers, importers and consumers in the collection and interpretation of this information is desired.

ACCIDENTS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

A chart of the causes and effects of accidents in the chemical industries will be displayed at the seventh annual safety congress of the National Safety Council which is to be held at the Hotel Statler in St. Louis, Mo., from September 15 to 20. The chart is part of a tabulation compiled by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin following the investigation of all the industrial accidents that came to the notice of the commission in 1915, 1916 and 1917. The investigation took in accidents that caused injury to 40,980 persons, the death of 517 persons and a loss of 5,951,838 working days through the incapacitation of workmen.

Opportunity for the discussion of such accidents and the means for their prevention will be given at the meeting of the chemical section of the convention.

THE BARRETT CO.'S ROLL OF HONOR

The September issue of "The Barrett Trail," published by The Barrett Company, bristles with illustrations and is full of snappy sketches about Barrett men at the Front and in the camps in the United States. Additions to the company's long roll of honor since July 20 are printed.

J. E. Philippi of New York City has recently been appointed Commercial Attache in Brazil. He has been engaged in business in Latin-America for seventeen years, speaks Portuguese and Spanish fluently and has devoted particular attention to conditions in Brazil.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF REORGANIZATION

Plant Taken Over By the Union Dye and Chemical Company Under Court Order — New Officers Elected—Bond, Stock and Note Issues

A court order confirming the foreclosure sale of the property of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn., was entered of record in the United States court for that district, on Monday last, and the representatives of the Union Dye and Chemical Company of New York, recently incorporated under the reorganization plans, took possession of the plant. The Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation went into the receivers' hands in October 1917, and Judge Hough of the United States District Court, New York, appointed John W. Herbert, Frank H. Platt, and Charles W. Holloway to conduct the business pending reorganization. The receivers were appointed on application of Sullivan and Cromwell, who brought suit for the Central Foundry Company whose claim amounted to $14,277. The floating debt of the company was estimated at $400,000 and a $2,000,000 note issue was due to mature in June, 1918.

Alvin W. Kreck, president of the Equitable Trust Company was chosen chairman of the Reorganization Committee and has carried the work to a successful completion with the assistance of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Platt and Mr. Holloway. The company's authorized capitalization represents $600,000 in prior lien notes, with three years to run at seven per cent.; $2,750,000 5-year, six per cent. adjustment mortgage bonds; and $2,000,000 in common stock.

The new company was temporarily organized with Eberly M. Davis, president; Samuel Armstrong, treasurer; and H. Starr Giddings, secretary. Mr. Davis is a lawyer who entered the chemical industry some years ago in an important position with the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, and superintended the construction of a Government plant at Little Rock Ark., and a plant in Canada for the British Government. Mr. Armstrong, treasurer, has been for years with the Equitable Trust Company. Mr. Giddings is a member of the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, corporation lawyers. The offices of the company are at 2 Rector street, New York.

The plant at Kingsport was taken over on Monday by A. A. Matheson, the general manager of the new company. Mr. Matheson held a prominent position with the DuPont Chemical Works. The management values the plant at Kingsport at $4,000,000. At the time of the receivership the raw materials and semi-finished products on hand were valued at $800,000 to $900,000. It is said that the business of the Federal Company had reached a total of $2,000,000 in 1917, of which about $400,000 was profit. The Federal company recently issued a statement concerning the dyes, intermediates and heavy chemicals manufactured by the company, and pointed out the fact that every plant employee is American born. The list of dyes includes sulphur colors for khakis and olive drabs, sulphur blue, direct colors including tans, alizarine red and blue, acid colors including a fast red.

The list of intermediates, includes dinitrophenol, dinitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, nitrotoluol, dinitrotoluol, beta naphthol, monochlorbenzol and similar products. The company also produces caustic soda in 60 per cent., 62 per cent., 74 per cent. and 76 per cent. Liverpool test; muriatic acid, 18 degree and 20 degree Baume, with a daily capacity of 40,000 pounds. The company has large Government contracts.

Williams and Wilkins Co., printers and publishers of Baltimore, Md., has filed suit against the Official Agricultural Chemists of North America to recover $50,000. The printers allege that they contracted to print the official publication of the association, but the magazine ceased to be published without notice.

FEATURES OF THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

Programme Includes Lectures on Chemicals and Their Sources and Manufacture Into Fertilizers and Munitions—Interesting Films to be Shown

The Chemical Exposition opens on September 23 at Grand Central Palace, New York, and continues for one week. Charles F. Roth and F. W. Payne are the managers of the exposition, the committee of which is composed of Charles H. Herty, chairman; Raymond F. Bacon, L. H. Baekeland, Ellwood Hendrick, Henry B. Faber, Bernhard C. Hesse, A. D. Little, Wm. H. Nichols, R. P. Perry, H. O. Parmelee, G. W. Thompson, F. J. Tene, T. B. Wagner and M. C. Whitaker.

Among the exhibitors are the following well-known companies:

THE CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., 28 Platt Street, New York.
ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, INC., Cedar and Washington Streets, New York.
THE BARRETT CO., 17 Battery Place, New York.
CENTRAL DYESTUFF & COLOR CO., Newark, N. J.
CONSOLIDATED COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO., Newark, N. J.
CORNING GLASS WORKS, Corning, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, Washington, D. C.
FOOTE MINERAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & CO., Wilmington, Del.
CHARLES F. GARRIGUES COMPANY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
GENERAL CHEMICAL CO., 25 Broad Street, New York.
FRANK HEMINGWAY, INC., 115 Broadway, New York.
HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL CO., 40 Wall Street, New York.
KING CHEMICAL CO., Bound Brook, N. J.
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 644 Greenwich Street, New York.
MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CORPORATION, INC., 61 Broadway, New York.
MERCK & CO., 45 Park Place, New York.
H. A. METZ & CO., INC., 122 Hudson Street, New York.
NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., 21 Burling Slip, New York.
NEW JERSEY ZINC CO., 55 Wall Street, New York.
NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 120 Broadway, New York.
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
THE PFAUDLER COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.
ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CO., 100 William Street, New York.
SEMET-SOLVAY CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
SHAWINIGAN ELECTRO METAL CO., Shawinigan Falls, Canada.
STEIN, HALL & CO., 61 Broadway, New York.
TAKAMINE LABORATORY, INC., 120 Broadway, New York.
UNION DYE & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 2 Rector Street, New York.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the week, as follows:

Monday, opening day—Opening addresses to be made during the evening by C. H. Herty, chairman of the Advisory Committee; William H. Nichols, Pres., American Chemical Society; F. J. Tone, Pres., American Electrochemical Society; G. W. Thompson, Pres., American Institute of Chemical Engineers. There will be symposiums on "The Development of Chemical Industries in the United States, Notably Since July, 1914."

Tuesday, Sept. 24, afternoon—Acids and Chemical Engineering: A. Hough, "Chemical Engineering in Explosives; INT, TNA, Picric Acid & Nitrobenzol." E. J. Pranke, "Development of Nitric Acid Manufacture." Evening — Motion pictures.

Wednesday, Sept. 25, afternoon—Potash—C. A. Higgins, "Recovery of Potash from Kelp." Linn Bradley, "Recovery of Potash from Iron Blast Furnaces and Cement Kilns by Electrical Precipitation." John W. Hornsey, "Potash from Desert Lakes and Alunite." H. W. Morse, "Potash from Searles Lake." Evening—Motion pictures on Alkali Industries — "Electrical Precipitation of Potash from Cement Dust" (Research Corporation—1 Reel); "Colloid Chemistry."

Thursday, Sept. 26, afternoon—Ceramics—American Ceramic Society Meeting. L. E. Barringer, "Manufacture of Electrical Porcelain" (illustrated motion pictures). A. V. Bleininger, "Recent Development in the Ceramic Industries." H. Ries, "American Clays." F. A. Whitaker, "Manufacture of Stoneware" (ill. by slides). J. B. Shaw, "Fuel Conservation." S. C. Linberger, "Carborundum Refractories." Emerson T. Poste, "The Manufacture of Glass Enamelled Apparatus" (with lantern slides). These will be followed by motion pictures on the Ceramic Industries for the evening programme, as follows: "Glass Making" (Corning Glass Works—1 Reel)). "The Making of Cut Glass" (Ford—2 Reels). "Manufacture of Electrical Porcelain" (General Electric Co.—1 Reel). "The Making of Pottery" (Ford—1 Reel).

Friday, Sept. 27, afternoon—Metal Industries—Leonard Waldo, "Development of Magnesium Industry." Alcan Hirsch, "Ferro-Cerium Pyrophoric Alloys." Theodore Swann, "Ferro-Manganese." Joseph W. Richards, "Ferro Alloys of Silicon, Tungsten, Uranium, Vanadium, Molybdenum and Titanium." Evening—Motion pictures.

Saturday, Sept. 28, afternoon—Industrial Organic Chemistry—S. P. Sadtler, "Industrial Organic Chemistry and Its Progress." C. A. Higgins, "Kelp as a Source of Organic Solvents." George H. Tomlinson, "Wood Waste as a Source of Ethyl Alcohol." Evening—Motion pictures.

Among the films that will be shown each evening of the week are the following:

Oil Industries: "The Spirit of the Flowers—Essential Perfume Oils;" "The Story of a Cake of Soap;" "Light from the Rocks—Natural Gas;" "Lake Asphalt Industry," "Asphalt Roofing Industry," and "Asphalt Colloids," the latter three by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Water Power, Its Development and Use: "Niagara Falls," "Power Transmission," "Power of Wealth — Hydraulic Development," "Canadian Shawinigan Falls Power Development and Its Surrounding Chemical Industries" (Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—3 Reels); "Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen at Niagara Falls and Feeding the Soil With It" (American Cyanamid Co.—3 Reels).

Carelessness; The Destruction of Life, Wealth & Resources: "Careless America" (Firestone—Universal); "The Crime of Carelessness," "The Workman's Lesson," "Vaccines for Prevention of Disease," "Keep Your Business Going," (General Fire Extinguisher Co.—3 Reels).

Miscellaneous Chemical Industries: "Manufacture of Zinc Oxide' (New Jersey Zinc Co.); "Manufacture of Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe" (A. M. Byers Co.—3 Reels); "From Log to Lumber" and "Moving a Forest to France" (Southern Pine Association—each 4 Reels); "The Wonderland of the Appalachians" (Clinchfield Railway—3 Reels); "The Operation of a By-Product Coke Plant" (H. Koppers Co.—2 Reels).

Shortage in Tin Containers

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, the Packing Industries and Other Consumers of the Metal Facing Serious Situation

Washington, D. C., September 10—Manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, toilet preparations and proprietary medicines will probably be called to Washington in the near future to confer with officials of the United States Food Administration relative to the conservation of tin, steel and paper, of which a shortage has developed because of war-time demands. A number of conferences have already been held with representatives of various industries, and others will be called later. Conservation recommendations of the delegates at these conferences will be taken under advisement by the Food Administration and announcement made of the policies to be pursued. Manufacturers of spices, cocoa and chocolate in recent conferences recommended steps to cut down materially the use of tin in their industries by standardization of containers and substitution of other materials. The general policy recommended to the trades will be to eliminate all waste of labor or material; to use other containers than tin, where possible, to do away with certain small and odd-size containers, and to give up all unnecessary wrappers. The economies of the industries concerned should save many millions in the aggregate.

WITHIN the last few months the shortage of the various containers for chemicals and pharmaceuticals has been keenly felt in this country, and there is at present a serious problem facing manufacturers of materials for which carboys, drums and tin carriers are necessary for the proper movement of the products from the source of production to the consumer.

It is pointed out that one of the main reasons for the advance in the price of the majority of heavy acids to the final users has been brought about because of the increased cost in the production of carboys. The chief heavy chemicals that go into the manufacture of glass, such as arsenic, nitrate of soda, potash and soda ash are all necessary for the production of carboys, and it is noted that all of these materials have advanced in price due, mainly, to the large requirements of the Government for a number of the items, coupled with the fact that there is a constantly increasing cost and a general shortage of all skilled labor.

So far no substitute has been found for the steel drums that are essential for the proper packing and shipping of such chemicals as sulphuric acid, nitric acid, glycerin and the various oils. Steel is scarce and prices are high on the open market, and as the needs of the Government are becoming greater from day to day the makers of drums have advanced their figures to the manufacturers of heavy chemicals. Naturally the original cost has been handed down until it reaches every branch of the trade and this is another reason given for the higher prices heard on the open market.

Cost of Carboys and Drums

All containers have been seriously affected by the war. In the matter of carboys, it is said that the restrictions on the importation of raw materials, particularly potash, and delay in finding suitable domestic substitutes, have added to the obstacles in the way of successful manufacture. Notwithstanding, however, the present difficulties and the higher prices to the commercial consumer the export trade, during the past year has extended to countries not hitherto reached. In anticipation of the adjustment in the glass industry, which will no doubt be necessary after the war, the Tariff Commission, it is understood, is making careful investigations, but there is little prospect that there will be any immediate relief insofar as prices are concerned. The cost of a carboy today is considerably higher, and the same is true of drums. A year ago the price of steel drums of a capacity of 110 gallons was in the neighborhood of $15; today the price is $25 with indications that it will go higher.

Tin has gone to record prices since the war, principally within the last year. The supply is said to be so inadequate to the needs of the country that steps have been taken to limit its consumption. In this connection the following compilation of the consumption of tin in the United States in 1917 is interesting:

	Gross tons		Gross tons
Tin and terne plate	27,600	Foil	4,000
Solder	17,000	Collapsible tubes	2,100
Babbitt and other bearing metals	10,800	White metal	1,764
Brass and bronze	4,800	Miscellaneous	8,193
		Total	76,257

Using Fiber and Wood Pulp

It will be seen from the above figures that solder and bearing metals together absorb nearly as much tin as the tin plate industry, while at least 4,000 tons went into tinfoil a year ago, and over 2,000 tons into collapsible tubes. The importance of the conservation of tin for use in essential war work, such as tin plate, is brought home by the fact that many of the products which used to be delivered to us in tins over the counter are now put up in containers made of fiber or wood pulp.

The largest manufacturers of tin cans in this country are co-operating with the Government in every possible way. An agreement has been reached between the authorities in Washington and the leading producers of tin cans along general lines of conservation. The production of tin plate is at least 25 per cent. greater than it was a year ago, but food products for the soldiers must be packed in tin containers, and this important use of the supply contributes largely to the general shortage of tin plate in this country.

Immediately upon the entrance of the United States into the war the Government gave attention to the production and distribution of tin plate, and placed a ban on the use of tin cans as containers where other material could be used. During the packing season, packers of fruit, vegetables and the like must make a report to officials in Washington every week as to the quantity of tin cans they have used. Where other containers can be used for packing drugs and pharmaceuticals the Government sees that it is done, and fiber

packages and wood pulp containers are now being used to a large extent.

Production of Tin Plate

A comparison of figures shows that during 1917 the production of tin plate in the United States was 1,425,000 gross tons, as compared with 1,139,385 gross tons in 1916. From January to November in 1917 exportations of tin plate from this country amounted to 188,008 gross tons, as compared with 227,391 gross tons in 1916. The requirements in this country are now so great that practically no exportations are being made. In 1917 only 124 gross tons of tin plate were imported.

When it is pointed out that two or three years ago 1,000 ten-pound tin cans could be bought for $55.50 as compared with $80.00 today for the same quantity it will be seen that the drug and pharmaceutical trade is justified in passing this additional cost of containers along to the retail trade and finally to the consumer. The can manufacturers paid $3.60 for a box of tin plate of 100 pounds in 1915, while today they pay $7.75 for the same quality. There are only about two pounds of actual tin in a box of tin plate of 100 pounds. The price of $7.75 per box was fixed by the Government in November, 1917.

In connection with the conservation of tin the War Industries Board has made a number of investigations, and it is believed that the consumption of tin has been reduced about 25 per cent. The can companies have reduced the amount of tin in their solder to 40 per cent., thus saving from 8 to 10 per cent. The Board also announces that manufacturers of tin foil and collapsible tin tubes have effected large savings by reducing the tin content. Through a campaign of advertising, by notices on packages, and other methods, consumers of articles packed in foil or tubes have been induced to save tin foil and turn it in to the Red Cross. Smelters and other users of tin purchase at market rates the lots thus collected by the Red Cross. It is estimated that this will recover from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of tin per annum, and bring the Red Cross an income of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

NEW ZINC OXIDE PRICE LIST

The New Jersey Zinc Company announces the following prices on American and French process zinc oxide, which are effective on contract for the fourth quarter of the year 1918:

American Process

"Horse Head" Brands

	Carloads	Less Carloads
Selected	10¼c	11c
XX	10¼c	10½c

"Leaded Brands"

	Carloads	Less Carloads
Standard	10c	10¼c
Sterling	9¼c	10c
Superior	9¼c	9½c
Lehigh	9c	9¼c

French Process

"Florence Brands"

	Carloads	Less Carloads
White Seal	14c	14¼c
Green Seal	13½c	13¾c
Red Seal	13c	13¼c

Contracts will be written at carload prices when at least a total of 20 tons of all grades is taken during the three months' period.

These prices are based upon shipment in barrels and are F. O. B. shipping point. When shipped in paper bags of 50 pounds net weight, the price will be ½c per pound less.

LARD EXPORTERS TO CONSERVE TIN

After a conference in Washington with the Food Administration members of firms interested in the exportation of lard met at the New York Produce Exchange on Friday last and adopted a resolution in which it was said:

"Resolved that the gentlemen present being desirous of carrying out the wishes of the United States Food Administration, and imbued with the patriotic spirit of conserving the tin plate of the country for uses of the Government in its efforts to win the war, although it involves to some extent changes of business methods, merchandising and distribution in South American and Central American countries, which have been in force for many years, have agreed and hereby pledge themselves to co-operate with the Government and to recommend the adoption of the following sizes of tins for export shipment, viz., 1 pound net, 5 pounds net, 10 pounds net, 25 pounds net, 37 pounds net and 50 pounds net."

The following firms were represented:

W. A. Johns, Swift & Co.; D. W. Frazer, Swift & Co.; John M. Murray, Southern Cotton Oil Company; J. F. Rogers, Procter, Gamble Company; R. McVickar, Kingan Provision Company; Samuel L. Finlay, International Provision Company; R. Farrell, Rohe & Bro.; H. C. Fry, Morris & Co.; W. J. Cassady, American Cotton Oil Company; H. J. Cantrell, of H. J. Cantrell; B E. Chanler, of Armour & Co.; H. M. Schwarzchild, of Wilson & Co.; F. W. McKee, Edible Oil Company: G. R. Houston, of N. K. Fairbank Company, and J. G Gash, of N. K. Fairbank Company.

PRODUCTION OF "HYPO" IN 1917

Sodium thiosulphate, generally called hyposulphite or "hypo" by photographers is used in dyeing and to some extent in removing the last traces of chlorine from cotton and paper that have been bleached by chlorine, as well as in analytical chemistry and in photography. Its use as a fixing agent in photography depends on its solvent action on silver salts that have not been affected by light. It is made in several ways, usually by boiling a solution of sodium sulphite with sulphur and concentrating the solution to the point of crystallization. In 1917 the United States produced 26,595 short tons of this salt, valued at $717,524, according to statistics compiled by R. C. Wells, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

In 1917 the United States produced 13,709 tons of sodium sulphite and sodium bisulphite, valued at $300,668. These salts, which are used in photography as well as in bleaching delicate fabrics and in removing traces of chlorine from fabrics to which a chlorine bleach has been applied, are made from sodium carbonate and sulphur dioxide. The bisulphite is the more active bleaching agent. The two salts have formulas which are analogous to those of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate but sodium sulphite crystallizes with seven molecules of water, whereas sodium carbonate crystallizes with ten.

U. S. TO BUILD TOLEDO NITRATE PLANT

The government has taken over the entire construction of the air nitrate plant near Toledo, O. The Air Nitrate Corporation of New York, which was to build and operate the plant for the government, has been replaced by the army Quartermaster's Department. Walter Stewart, resident manager, says that the government is taking over the plant because it can build it more cheaply and quickly than a private agency, which cannot commandeer material, labor, transportation, and other facilities.

Trade Notes and Personals

Consul A. A. Williamson, of Dairen, Manchuria, cabled, under date of August 22, that, as many spoiled beans are being crushed, strict inspection of imports for the present is important.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Oct.1 to holders of record Sept. 10. This issue has been on a $4 a share per annum basis.

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1½ per cent. on the common stock, both payable October 1 to stockholders of record September 14.

The consolidated statement of the United Drug Company for the six months ended June 30, 1918 shows a surplus of $1,719,167 after the deduction of charges and Federal taxes. After allowng for the first and second preferred dividends the balance is equivalent to $5.90 a share earned on the common stock for six months.

John W. Crane of Goldfield, Nev., has been given a permit to prospect for potash on the Blair salt marsh near Goldfield. Mr. Crane believes that there are big possibilities in the marsh. He says that analysis has shown from 10 to 11 percent potash and the deposits are believed to be extensive. He plans to work through pumping and evaporation. The marsh is understood to be the bed of a prehistoric lake.

The American Agricultural Chemical company's report for the year ended June 30 last, shows net profits clear of $8,111,018. This is an increase of $2,564,662 over the preceding year. Income after operating expenses, was $11,079,957, compared with $8,459, 895 in 1917, and the final surplus of $16,394,830, against $11,068,116 in the preceding period. Net earnings are equal to 35 per cent. on the common stock, compared with 21 per cent. in the previous year.

Representatives of Swift & Company have recently been investigating the Bradburn potash deposits in Cottonwood canyon, Piute county, Utah, and it is reported that they are very favorably impressed with the outlook. To further the investigation, Hyrum Hansen of Marysvale, has been awarded contract for the construction of ore bins of 125 tons capacity. It is believed that this is the first step toward a big development in the property.

Oil companies with an aggregated authorized capitalization of $25,729,000 were organized during August. The total indicated investment is the smallest for any single month since April, 1917, when interest was sharply checked by the entry of the United States into the war. The record for last month compares with the organization during July of 92 companies with an authorized capital of $27,083,000 and during June of 109 concerns with an authorized capital of $51,764,000.

Consular advices from Rio de Janeiro said: "By a decree of July 10, 1918, the President of Brazil has defined the offense of adulteration of chemical fertilizers and promulgated regulations concerning the sale of these products. It shall be unlawful to sell or to offer for sale chemical fertilizers which deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser as to their nature or origin, their composition, or the mixture of the elements which they contain, or by the designation of a name whch, according to trade usage, is given to other fertilizing substances."

U. S. POTASH PRODUCTION INCREASING

Last Season's Output of 32,000 Tons Likely to Be Exceeded By 8,000 Tons Next Season—Views of Horace Bowker and Myron S. Hazen

A conference of fertilizer salesmen representing more than 150 companies attracted the attention of the chemical trade last week, because of the prominence given to the production of potash in the United States. The meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Horace Bowker, chairman of the Chemical Alliance and president of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, presided and made a brief address during which he said that whereas in the past year the available potash supply for this country aggregated about 32,000 tons, this amount would probably be increased to around 40,000 tons next season. He said that a considerable development was taking place here in recovering potash in cement plants and blast furnaces. When plans now being worked out reached full development, it was believed that eventually, perhaps within two years, the potash scarcity would be greatly relieved.

Myron S. Hazen, president of the Coe-Mortimer Company, said:

"It is remarkable to find upward of 180 competing firms dropping all thought of competition and engaged in helping the Government in its food programme, for that is what we are doing and that is the purpose of the present series of meetings. Fertilizer is an absolute necessity, and stands between gaunt stalking starvation and the abundant harvests of prosperity. It is millions of bushels and not millons of acres that we are after at this time."

Mr. Hazen told of the increased output of potash in this country since the outbreak of the war put a stop to importations from Germany.

"Last year the United States supplied 32,000 tons of potash and this year it is estimated that the production will be fully 40,000 tons in excess of these figures, while it would be possible by mobilizing all our supply from cement mills and blast furnaces to reach a production of 500,000 tons per year. In the year prior to August, 1914, we imported about 280,000 tons of potash from Germany, so you will readily see that we can quickly become independent of this source of supply.

"The great need of potash as a fertilizer really was a style of German propaganda, and tney spent many millions of dollars in advertising here to make us believe that this was indispensable. Like many other things German, this was greatly over-emphasized, and they found us hard to scare. The ammoniated fertilizers, carrying ammonia and phosphatic acid, which we have in large quantities, are equally as good as phosphate in the majority of native soils, while our increasing output of phosphate easily takes care of the demand."

"A Greater Yield for Every Field" was adopted as a slogan by the fertilizer men who came together at the request of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association.

Christian B. Zabriskie, of New York, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., recently, following an inspection of the corporation's properties at Searles Lake, where valuable potash deposits are located. He stated that the plant is being enlarged and that the Government is leasing surrounding land to persons in a position to work the properties.

DRUG TAXES IN THE REVENUE BILL

Effect of Proposed Law on Manufacturer and Dealer Explained by Attorney of the National Association of Retail Druggists—New Alcohol and Narcotic Regulations Planned

By EUGENE C. BROKMEYER,
Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

Washington, Sept. 10—H. R. 12863 was finally reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, last week. Hearings on the bill began before the Senate Finance Committee on Friday and will continue until it is passed by the House. This is expected about September 20. The hearings are being accorded on the various subjects in the order in which they appear in the bill. More interests will be heard by the Senate Committee than by the House Committee, because it is customary for most business men to wait until bills of this character have passed the House before appearing before the other branch of Congress.

On the articles enumerated in paragraphs (g) and (h) of Section 600 of the revenue act of 1917, namely, cosmetics and similar articles in the first and proprietary preparations in the second, a tax of "one cent for each ten cents or a fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the articles" is imposed. The objection to this is that it will encourage predatory price-cutting and demoralize standard articles by placing a premium on substitution of inferior articles in their place, which the public will buy unknowingly at prices far above their real value. The bill should provide that the tax be imposed on the selling price printed on the label of the container by the manufacturer.

It is further provided in the new measure that "each person receiving any payments . . . shall collect the amount of the tax. . . . from the person making such payment and shall make monthly return under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected . . . to the collector of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. . . . The returns required . . . shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulation prescribe."

The Commissioner is authorized to collect the tax by means of a stamp affixed by the vendor, to be reimbursed by the purchaser, or require the purchaser to pay the tax to the vendor and oblige the vendor to keep daily records and make monthly returns in duplicate under oath and payment of the tax collected. No distinction is made between cosmetics and similar articles, or luxuries, and proprietary preparations, necessaries, in the imposition and collection of the tax, although such a distinction was made by Congress in the revenue act of 1914, when the proposed tax on proprietary preparations was stricken out of the bill by the Senate and subsequently by the House.

The Tax on Alcohol

The bill increases the present tax on non-beverage alcohol from $2.20 to $4.40 per proof gallon. A floor tax of $2.20 is placed on alcohol upon which the present tax has been paid. The tax on beverage alcohol is raised from $3.20 to $8.00 per proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof. A floor tax of $4.80 is levied on beverage alcohol on which the present tax has been paid. A tax of $4.40 per proof gallon on non-beverage alcohol will mean $8.20 a wine gallon. This applied to the business of one of the most popular liniments last year would amount to 51 per cent. of its entire gross sales. In other instances it would be from 10 to 35 per cent. of the gross sales. Added to the consumer's tax of 10 per cent. on medicines the additional burden on the consuming public will be heavy indeed if the bill passes in its present form. The remarkable thing is that drugs and medicines have been classified as essential articles by the War Industries Board and yet they are made to pay the same tax as luxuries, on the one hand, and are subjected to the doubling of the present tax on alcohol, which constitutes their principal ingredient as a solvent, preservative or because of its therapeutic value.

Amendment of the Harrison Act

H. R. 12787, the Rainey bill, was embodied in the revenue bill with the exception that Section 6 is not entirely repealed, as it was originally in the Rainey bill. The clause exempting decocainized coca leaves and preparations containing them is left in the present law. As the drug trade and pharmacy had no notice whatever of the intention of the Treasury Department to amend the Harrison law by taking advantage of the urgency for revenue legislation at this time, the only opportunity had for presenting their side will be accorded by the Senate Finance Committee and this, as stated, is limited to a period between now and September 20. The bill in its present form repeals the exemptions of the narcotic laws of all the states, which have stood the test and experience for years. It furthermore violates the plain terms of Article 9 of the International Opium Convention, which provides that it is the purpose of the treaty to be "to limit the manufacture, the sale and the use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts to medical and legitimate uses only."

The bill further defeats the purpose of Congress, as stated in House Report No. 23, 63rd Congress, 1st Session, which is "to aid both directly and indirectly the states more effectually to enforce their police laws designed to restrict narcotics to legitimate medical channels." The bill still further defeats the intent of Congress, as explained in the same report, which declares that "Section 6 exempts from the provisions of this act preparations and remedies which contain so small a proportion of narcotics as to render it impossible that they should become habit-forming drugs."

The fact has been overlooked by the Treasury Department and the Ways and Means Committee that retail druggists no longer manufacture "Godfrey's Cordial," "Bateman's Drops" and paregoric, as they did before the Harrison law was enacted, because they do not now feel safe to keep narcotic drugs in stock, in view of the restrictions of the Harrison act and the temptations to burglars. Where they formerly sold the narcotic preparations which they made themselves in quantities of from 10 to 25 cents' worth at a time, when it was impossible to determine generally just how much they sold of these preparations, they now sell the manufactured preparations, a report of which might create the impression that much more opium and morphine is sold today by druggists than was sold before the Harrison law took effect, which is not the fact.

Only One Side Presented

The Treasury Department, however, has presented only one side of this case to the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee incorporated the Rainey bill in the revenue bill without having heard or considered the other side, with the result that Congress now has before it a measure which is not based on

practical experience or the judgment of practical business men qualified to intelligently consider and pass judgment on this question. The Treasury Department has just pursued a course which repudiates the policy it pursued when the Harrison bill was enacted. At that time it invited the co-operation of the drug trade and pharmacy and the State Department and Congress and finally signed a statement subscribed to by the State Department and the drug trade and pharmacy, agreeing that the Harrison bill in all of its provisions, including Section 6, was entirely satisfactory to the Government as well as to the trade and profession. The Treasury Department has reported to the Ways and Means Committee that there are thousands of addicts of draft age in Baltimore and New York City, creating the impression that these addicts are the result of the sale of large quantities of "Bateman's Drops" and "Godfrey's Cordial," whereas the annual reports of the Internal Revenue Commissioner since the Harrison law was enacted show that physicians have committed more violations of the narcotic law than druggists or any other class. It would be more reasonable and fair to place the responsibility for these addicts on the administration of narcotic drugs and preparations upon physicians' prescriptions than because of sales by druggists, under the circumstances stated.

N. A. R. D. Annual Convention

The annual convention of the N. A. R. D. in New Orleans the week beginning September 16 will furnish a most timely opportunity for an expression of the retail trade and pharmaceutical profession on the important subjects pending before Congress and the executive departments of the Government. These expressions should and probably will be addressed to the various branches of the Government concerned. It is understood that invitations will be extended to prominent representatives of the executive departments to address the convention and explain the Government's viewpoint, which seems to be so little understood by druggists generally, not because of any desire on the part of the Government to conceal anything, but simply owing to the fact that the Government representatives have had neither the time nor the opportunity to make their position known to the trade and profession.

The National Administration has definitely fixed December 1 as the time when no more beer or malted beverages shall be manufactured and has given notice that the output of manufacturers of all other beverages will be greatly curtailed, owing to the scarcity of fuel. The manufacture of bottles, caps and other materials necessary in this industry will be limited, so as to conserve not only the fuel supply, but labor, transportation facilities, etc.

THOMAS V. STILWELL KILLED IN ACTION

The casualty lists of August 29, 1918, contain announcement of the death in action of Vierzy, France, of Thomas Vincent Stilwell ,of the Class of 1915, Sheffield Scientific School. Since graduation he has been connected with A. A. Stilwell & Company, of New York City, importers and exporters of oils and chemicals.

Mr. Stilwell entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, on May 14, 1917, receiving a commission of 2nd Lieutenant in the Regular Army on August 15. He was assigned to the 23rd Infantry and sent abroad immediately. His mother, Mrs. Arthur A. Stilwell, resides at 118 West 121st Street, New York City.

U. S. TO TRAIN EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS

Courses in Nine Universities Arranged—Employers Urged to Send Men or Women of Their Own Organization—Subjects to be Studied

By EDWARD D. JONES, Professor of Commerce and Industries, University of Michigan

The Government has found it necessary to enter the field of education on a large scale. War Emergency Courses in Employment Management, conducted by the Employment Management Division of the War Industries Board, under the auspices of five Governmental Departments have been arranged for in nine universities to date. The outline of the courses of study was made by Captain Boyd Fisher, who has general supervision of the work.

These courses in employment management are designed to train men or women, who already have a basic experience of at least three years in the industrial life and factory methods, and who have come in actual contact with shop problems. Employers of labor, particularly those having war contracts, are urged to suggest men or women from their own organizations as candidates for these courses. With the increasing tightening of the labor situation, it is absolutely essential that large plants have an efficient central employment department. If the Government is to take upon itself the task of furnishing labor when called upon it is necessary that that labor be employed in the proper manner. In other words, each man should be hired to do the thing he is best fitted to do. In these days every man must count and there must be no square pegs in round holes. It has been thoroughly proved that an experienced employment manager, in charge of all hiring and firing, comes very near to solving the labor problem. Therefore it is up to the employer to place his house in order and make the best use of the men with whom he is supplied.

The introduction of the employment manager into industry and the standardization of the services of an employment department is acknowledged to be one of the greatest movements now taking place in the manufacturing industry of this country.

Courses have been arranged at Harvard, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, in Boston; Columbia University, New York; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. ; Carnegie Institute of Technology, and the University of Pittsburgh, Pa.; University of Washington, Seattle; and the University of California at Berkeley.

The course of study deals chiefly with the problems of employment management. Brief consideration is given, however, to statistics, labor economics, and business organization and management. The materials presented on the subject of employment management covers the organization and equipment of an employment department, the employing of the workers, the training of the workers, the payment of the workers, the control of working conditions, efforts to keep the work up to standard, and the government of the shop. There are no charges for the course, except the outlay for living expenses of students and about $15.00 for books and supplies. It has been arranged to begin new classes as soon as each previous class is graduated, so application for admission to the courses in any of the above named schools may be made at any time.

Employers of labor having candidates for admission to the classes and individual applicants, will be furnished with necessary information concerning qualifications for admission and other data regarding the courses by addressing Captain Boyd Fisher, 717 Thirteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

PRICES HIGHER OWING TO DEPLETED STOCKS

Market Quiet on Limited Offerings of Important Commodities—Ergot, Codeine Sulphate and the Alkaloid Higher—Declines Few

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Agar Agar, No. 3, 5c
Blackhaw of Root, 5c
Bergamot Oil, $1.25
Caraway Seed, African, 11c
Celery Seed, 2c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c
Cocoa Butter, Bulk, 5c
Codeine Sulphate, 50c
Codeine Alkaloid, 40c
Cubeb Berries, XX, 3c
Cuttlefish Bone, 16c
Dill Seed, 4½c
Ergot, 40c
Fish Berries, 4c
Ginger, Jamaica White, 1¼c
Ipecac Root, Powdered, 5c
Manna, Small Flake, 3c
Pimento, 1½c
Sage Leaves Greek, Stemless, 3½c
Sassafras Root, 5c
Mustard Seed, Bombay, Brown, 1½c
Mustard Seed, California, Brown, ½c
Mustard Seed, English, Yellow, ½c
Sloe Berries, 1c
Sunflower Seed, Domestic, ½c
Thyme Leaves, French, 1c

Declined

Coriander Seed, Bombay, ½c
Coriander Seed, Mogador, ¼c
Foenugreek Seed, 1c
Guarana, 20c
Pepper, Singapore, ½c
Poppy Seed, Russian, 2c
Soap Bark, Whole, 5c

Prices of some drugs were advanced owing to depleted stocks. Inquiries are active but lack of offerings resulted in a quiet market. The principal advances were in ergot, codeine sulphate and the alkaloid. Guarana is lower.

Herbs, leaves and seeds closed firmer. The principal interest during the week centered in caraway and dill seed which are higher. The British Government has placed an export embargo on caraway. Canary seed and celery seed are higher. Coriander is lower; also foenugreek. Cubeb berries are higher.

Bergamot oil was sharply advanced. The group of miscellaneous drugs and fine chemicals closed without price changes of importance.

Considerable interest is manifested in rumors regarding a new Japanese service from New York to the Orient. The new line is expected to bring relief in the shipping situation as the freight service will be exclusive and a monthly schedule will be maintained.

Aloin, Powdered, U. S. P.—This product is in steady demand. Supplies are diminishing, causing a firmer tone. Sellers are quoting 98c@$1 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Spot supplies are scarce and prices are tending upward. Sellers are offering limited quantities in bulk at $5.30@$5.35 a gallon.

Agar Agar—The market is stronger owing to an increasing scarcity and reports of a higher market abroad. Holders raised prices 5c to 75c@80c a pound for No. 3 supplies.

Bay Rum, Porto Rico—With the demand broadening and with scant stocks prices closed firmer. Holders are still quoting $3.45@$3.65 a gallon. St. Thomas rum is held at $3.75@$3.90 a gallon.

Blackhaw of Root—Holders advanced quotations 5c to 38c@40c for the root and 2c to 23c@24c a pound for blackhaw of tree. The rise was attributed to a larger inquiry and decreasing stocks.

Bergamot Oil—Prices advanced sharply owing to the smallness of stocks. Handlers raised quotations $1.25 to $6.95@$7 as to brand.

Canary Seed—Prices are firm and likely to advance, owing to the decided scarcity of supplies. Sellers are quoting 16¼c@16½c for South American and 16½c@16¾c a pound for Morocco seed. The active export demand has absorbed all the new crop arrivals.

Caraway Seed—Prices were advanced sharply owing to the extreme scarcity, and an active demand due to reports that the British Government has placed an export embargo on this product. Sellers are offering small quantities at 65c@67c on the spot, while parcels of new crop due here in October are held at 50c@51c a pound.

Cassias—The demand is broader, particularly for Saigon, and holders are naming 51c@53c a pound. Odd lots and surplus parcels of other descriptions are being offered at a shade lower.

Celery Seed—Prices closed firmer and an advance in price is not improbable, because of the decided scarcity. The element of uncertainty may cause price fluctuations. Holders are asking 45c@45½c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—A decrease in stocks and the limited arrivals, recently, led to an advance of 5c to 30c@31c for supplies in bulk, and 4c to 40c@41c a pound for fingers in cases.

Cloves—Spot lots and parcels afloat closed firmer and slightly higher. Holders are naming 47c@47½c for Zanzibar and 59½c@60c a pound for Amboynas.

Coriander Seed—New crop arrivals caused an easier market and buyers are holding aloof for lower prices. Good unbleached Mogador is offered at 10½c@10⅝c while Bombay seed is quoted at 11c@11¼c a pound.

Codeine—Makers advanced prices 50c to $9.80 for alkaloid and 40c to $7.70 an ounce for sulphate, in bulk. No orders or contracts for forward delivery are being booked by manufacturers.

Cubeb Berries—Larger inquiries and a scarcity of supplies led to a further advance of 3c to $1.30@$1.35 a pound for XX supplies. Offerings are light and in most quarters the outside range of quoted prices is being asked.

Cuttlefish Bone—With supplies showing a further decrease, holders raised prices about 16c to 65c@66c a pound. Recent small arrivals and the uncertainty of future supplies gave strength to the market.

Cresol—Trading continues steady, but is confined to small quantities. Sellers are quoting from 18c@20c a pound for U. S. P. parcels on the spot.

Dill Seed—The stronger statistical position and an increased demand led to an advance in prices. Holders are quoting spot lots at 24c@24½c a pound.

Ergot—Scarcity of supplies led to a material advance in prices amounting to 40c a pound. In some quarters a further advance is predicted. Holders are now quoting $1.50@$1.55 for Russian and $1.45@$1.50 a pound for Spanish.

Fish Berries—Smaller supplies and a steady buying movement led to a stronger market. Sellers raised prices 4c to 39c@43c a pound.

Foenugreek Seed—The market is easier and prices lower, due to larger new crop arrivals and the absence of buyers. Sellers are asking 11½c@11¾c for spot parcels, while for August and September shipments 10¼c@10½c a pound is named.

Formaldehyde—Most makers report having contracted for their output for fully a month ahead. Spot parcels are quoted steady but nominal at 16¼c a pound.

Ginger, Jamaica—Prices closed higher due to a decided scarcity and a liberal export demand. Holders are quoting ordinary supplies at 17¼c@18½c, and good bleached white at 18½c@19c a pound. African ginger is in moderate demand at 12½c@13c a pound.

Guarana—The market is quiet and because of a slight accumulation of stocks and lack of buyers prices receded 20c a pound. Holders are now quoting 80c@90c a pound.

Hydroquinone—The market is stronger. Makers are asking $2.75 a pound, while offerings by second hands range from $3 to $3.10 a pound.

Ipecac Root—The market is bare of supplies of powdered and advices noting an upward trend of prices caused a firmer feeling here. Holders raised quotations 5c to $3.45@$3.55 a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—In the absence of offerings of supplies on the spot, prices are entirely nominal. For parcels for July and August shipment, small invoices are offered at 46c@47c a pound.

Manna, Small Flake—An increase in the demand and decreasing stocks led to an advance in prices of 3c a pound. Holders are naming 67c@69c a pound with offerings limited to small quantities.

Mercury—Stocks are light and held on a firm basis. Sellers are quoting $125 a flask of 75 pounds, but in many quarters bids at this figure were turned down.

Morphine—The easy market for opium caused weakness, but prices closed unchanged at $12.80 for acetate and $11.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies in bulk.

Opium—Prices closed steady, but easy at $21.50 for supplies in cases, $23.50 for powdered, and $24.50 a pound for granular.

Pimento—Prices scored a further rise on large buying by Jamaica houses. Quotations here are higher than the prices in Jamaica and London where the chief supplies now rest. The domestic demand is active and still higher prices here are not improbable. Holders of select lots are asking 9½c@10c a pound.

Quinine—Makers repeated prices on the bulk basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate. Second hands are quoting $1 for American, and 93c@95c an ounce for Java supplies on the spot.

Sassafras Root—Diminishing supplies on the spot resulted in a further rise in prices. Sellers are now asking 5c advance to 23c@24c a pound.

Sloe Berries—Scant supplies and a steady inquiry resulted in a rise in prices of 1c to 49c@54c a pound, as to quality.

Soap Bark, Whole—Quotations were lowered 5c to 10c@12c a pound, owing to larger offerings and price shading. Crushed is held at 16c@17c a pound, while cut supplies are offered at 18c@19c a pound.

Capt. J. B. Carlock, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., and connected with the refining department of the General Petroleum Company and the Richfield Oil Company; and Sergt. Fred L. Allen, formerly chemist at the plant of the Smith & Emery Company, Los Angeles, have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government, in recognition of their bravery in carrying out the attack of a flame and gas unit.

NEW CROP SOYA BEAN OIL COMING

Seattle (Wash.) importers of soya bean oil are making extensive plans for handling the new crop which begins to arrive in October. Estimates from Japanese sources place the yield of 1918 at 60,000 tons over that of the fiscal season just closed, and the facilities for handling it are inadequate.

A new 55,000-barrel storage tank is to be built at Everett, thirty-five miles up Puget Sound, with deep water harbors and two additional 10,000-barrel tanks will be under construction at Seattle by one of the largest importing firms on the Pacific coast, in addition to ten units of 10,000 barrels each by private operators.

The fiscal season for soya bean oil shipments closed with the arrival of the tank steamer Astral with 7,000 tons late in July and the discharge of oil cargo to the amount of 117,000 cases last week. The stored oil is being transferred to tank cars as fast as possible, as it is feared the new crop will overtax present storage facilities.

The market is 16½ cents per pound f. o. b. tank cars. Despite the increased Manchurian yield importers predict a steadily advancing market, traceable directly to the increasing demand in the east.

COTTONSEED PRICES STABILIZED

At a recent meeting of the State Food Administrators it was decided to stabilize the price of cotton seed at the average price of last year, the fundamental basis being on a yield of 41 gallons of oil f. o. b. cars. This decision came as a result of recommendations by producers and after consultations with representatives of the crushers, refiners and lard substitute manufacturers who all were in favor of the stabilized price.

The price of seed as now regulated will vary from $64 to $72 in carload lots, depending upon the yield in oil which varies from zone to zone. The Food Administration has agreed with the refiners to purchase oil at 17½ cents f. o b. mills and it will assist refiners to hold this price throughout the year.

HOW GERMANS IN MEXICO GET DRUGS

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug 20—Some years ago nearly all drugs and chemicals were imported by merchants interested only in these special lines. Now, every merchant, whether he deals in groceries, clothing, hardware, paper or any other line, is trying to import drugs and chemicals, especially caustic soda, from the United States, and if successful in getting them experiences no difficulty in finding a ready sale for them in the Republic. This is one of the reasons that makes it possible for the German drug stores and firms on the Enemy Trading List to keep their stock up. When shipments are made only to established firms, and not to every one who sends in an order, the Black List will be more effective.

A plant under Government patronage is to be established at Clinchfield, Va., for the purpose of recovering toluol, sulphate of ammonia, valuable oils and other by-products from bituminous coal by a new process of low temperature distillation. At the same time it will produce a valuable smokeless coal in briquette form for use in the navy. On account of the successful tests of "Carbocoal" by the navy and railroads, and the great promise it gives of saving fuel and conserving by-products for imperative war needs, the United States Fuel Administration and the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are co-operating in the construction of the plant. The plans allow for eventually treating 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal annually.

Heavy Chemical Markets

GOVERNMENT REQUIRES CAUSTIC SODA

Probably One-Fourth of Entire Production Must Be Delivered Before January — Bleaching Powder Higher on Export Demand—Japan Buying Soda Ash Here

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, ½c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, ½c lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, Bags, 10c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, Barrels, 15c per 100 lbs.
Ammonia Alum, Ground, ⅛c lb.
Potassium Lump Alum, ⅛c lb.
Carbonate of Copper, ⅛c lb.
Chlorate of Potash, ⅛c lb.
Chlorate of Soda, ⅛c lb.
Copperas, ⅛c lb.
Phosphorus, 5c lb.
Nitrate of Soda, Tech., 20c per 100 lbs.
Aluminum Hydrate, ¼c lb.

Declined

Caustic Potash, ¼c lb., High Test
Caustic Potash, ⅛c lb., Low Test
Copper Sulphate, ⅛c lb.
Lead Acetate, Crystals, ¼c lb.

Firmness continues on the majority of heavy chemicals in the general list, and a number of upward price revisions have been noted. The leaders have been bleaching powder, soda ash and caustic soda. It has been a long time since bleaching powder has been quoted at such high levels. Factors in the local trade attribute the tight situation to the large export call, and at the same time there appears to be larger buying on the part of users of this heavy chemical in this country. Japan has recently entered the American market for large quantities of soda ash and prices are decidedly firmer with wide ranges heard on account of a great deal of speculation among local dealers. More firmness is likewise noted on caustic soda since the Government has taken an interest in this heavy chemical, and manufacturers have issued a circular letter asking that all consumers endeavor to reduce their requirements so that they will be able to meet a readjustment which will be made by the manufacturers in sales to consumers as a result of a Government order to do so. It is understood that authorities in Washington have requisitioned in the neighborhood of one-fourth of the country's production of caustic soda to be delivered before the first of the year. This material is necessary to the Government's 1919 explosive gas warfare programme. This order takes precedence over all contracts. It is noted that prices in the spot market have not taken any unusual advance irrespective of the Government's orders concerning this heavy chemical.

Only small quantities of any of the heavy acids have been offered on spot during the week, and prices are for the most part nominal. Manufacturers of acids are awaiting the announcement of the Government's programme for the explosives production over 1919, and this advice is expected within a short time, perhaps by the early part of October. Of course when the Government has named prices for the various acids, (and this is true of the majority of them) there has been no alteration in prices where releases have been made for outside consumption. Only small quantities of muriatic, tartaric, tannic and cresylic have been available on the open market during the week, and there is practically no more "free" stocks of the other acids.

The alum market, for the most part, has held steady and firm, and in some quarters sellers have advanced their price for the ammonium ground and the potassium lump varieties. Supplies of the other grades are not abundant, but apparently in sufficient spot quantity to take care of the present consumer call. A slightly firmer condition is reported on aluminum hydrate which has been brought about more because of the underlying strength than because of any large buying for spot. Aqua ammonia is virtually off of the spot market, and where sales are passing full Government prices are asked.

Copper sulphate is in steady demand with slight advances noted, and lead acetate, caustic potash and the prussiates have held their own with no important price changes noted.

Acids—Few resale lots on any of the heavy acids have been recorded in the New York market during the week, and leading factors say that the requirements of the Government are still so great that it will doubtless be some time before there will be any large offerings. Nothing new is reported on battery acid. The demand at this time is especially strong for the 66-degree sulphuric mixture and quotations are nominal at 8½c@9c a pound for this material. Oxalic has been offered comparatively freely and prices have ranged from 41c to 42c a pound, according to buyer and quantity. On the other items prices that have been fixed by the Government continue in vogue, and where releases are made it must be shown that the transactions are confined to users who are engaged in essential industries. Tartaric remains at 95c a pound and upward for the crystals, and 93c a pound and upward for the powdered material. Only nominal figures are obtainable on cresylic, and from $1.10 to $1.20 a gallon is the price generally heard for the 95-97 per cent. kind; 75c a gallon and up for the 50 per cent., and 40c per gallon and up for the 25 per cent. Some small lots of muriatic have been quoted on the open market at 2c@2¼c a pound for the 18-degree, in carboys; 2½c@2¾c a pound for the 20-degree, and in the neighborhood of 3c a pound for the 22-degree. The Government has fixed the price on practically every acid that is used in the manufacture of munitions.

Alums—A steady demand is recorded and in some quarters higher prices are being named. The production, while above normal, is hardly sufficient at this time to take care of the increased demand that has been caused by war conditions. Coupled with the domestic consumption there is a strong call for export. The following prices were noted at the close: Ammonium lump, 5¼c@5½c a pound; ammonium ground, 5¾c@6c a pound; and ammonium powdered, 5¾c@6¼c a pound. Ammonium chrome is quoted in most quarters at 18c@19c a pound, although some dealers are asking up to 19½c a pound. Considerable trading has been noted on the potassium chrome which was quoted at 9½c@10c a pound.

Aluminum Hydrate — Spot prices closed slightly higher for this chemical with the light grade held in firm hands at 17c@17¾c a pound, and the heavy material quoted at 11c@12½c a pound for spot or prompt shipment. Dealer business has been keen as it cannot be learned that any large quantities are to be had on the open market. The consumer call is said to

be heavier than it has been in some time and indications are that the firm condition will hold.

Aluminum Sulphate—The demand has been steady and supplies on hand have been reported as moderate. Prices are without any important change, with 3½c@4c a pound prevailing for the high test, and from 2½c to 3c a pound for the low test, or commercial grade. In a number of directions even higher prices are heard as there is considerable underlying strength to the local situation.

Aqua Ammonia—The demand continues strong from all directions and it is said that the output at this time is barely sufficient to take care of the large requirements of the Government and the outside call as well. Only occasionally have any resale lots been recorded on the open market and in cases where releases are being made the price is 8½c a pound.

Arsenate of Lead—Closing figures were 15c@17c a pound for the paste, and 31c@33c a pound for the powdered, according to quantity. Supplies on spot are said to be only moderate and there is a tendency in some quarters to advance prices. Much buying interest is centered on forward positions.

Barium Chloride—Quotations for prompt shipment were at unchanged levels of $85@$100 a ton for the 99 per cent. prime, and from $65 to $70 a ton for the 80 per cent. There has been no let up in the demand.

Bleaching Powder—This chemical has been the head-liner during the week and prices have taken a sharp advance to 4¼c a pound for stocks in domestic drums and from 5c to 5¼c a pound for stocks in export drums. The reasons given for the tight condition are that the call for export is apparently getting stronger from day to day. At the same time it is pointed out that the demand from domestic sources is likewise heavier and the spot market has been pretty well stripped of stocks. The above prices are higher than have been reached here in a long time.

Carbonate of Copper—Where quotations were obtainable on carbonate of copper they were slightly higher than those of last week. Only a few offerings have been made as it is understood that there is very little spot to be had on the open market. For the most part prices are more or less nominal at 32c@34c a pound for shipment.

Carbon Tetrachloride—The condition is still tight and where figures were to be had on the spot they were from 24c to 28c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. Some are asking 28½c a pound. Considerable speculation is noted which accounts for the wide price ranges heard.

Copper Sulphate—Prices were 9¼c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. Inferior grades are still on the market which has a tendency to weaken the situation, but users are not attracted by the lower figures named on the off-grades.

Lead Acetate—The market is firm and a good volume of business has passed. Closing quotations were 15¼c@16⅛c a pound for the broken brown; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and 17¼c to 18⅛c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—Supplies at this time are said to be sufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed, but on account of a strong undertone holders have not lowered their spot quotations materially. From 74¼c to 76¾c a pound has been the range for the high test, and from 61c to 62c a pound for the commercial or low test.

Potassium Prussiate—General firmness is reported with prices unchanged at $2.60 @$2.70 a pound for the red, although in one important direction $2.50 a pound was heard for spot. The yellow is quoted at $1.10 to $1.15 a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

Soda, Caustic—Irrespective of the statement issued by manufacturers last week to the effect that the consumption should be cut to the minimum and that the requirements of the Government will become greater, the price of caustic has not advanced. Most large buyers are not bidding more than the figure that was previously recorded in the New York market, $4.00 per hundred pounds being the general bid from large users. Asking prices, however, are up to $4.65 per hundred pounds, with the minimum down to $4.15 per hundred pounds, dock and store. The wide variance represents the difference of opinion among traders as to present values.

Soda Ash—The market is strong and active and a number of price changes have occurred during the week because of the large export call. For spot stocks in bags several sales have passed at $2.40 per hundred pounds, but this price is considered low at this time, as ash in bags is generally held at $2.60 to $3.00 per hundred pounds. At the close it was said that a car was held at Providence at $2.35, but this price could not be verified in the local market. Locally ash in barrels is held at $2.95 to $3.15 per hundred pounds, dock and store, as to seller. Dense ash, double bags, at works, is held at $4.00 per hundred pounds, and this figure is difficult to better. For light ash in double bags quotations are from $3.10 to $3.20 per hundred pounds, Western works.

NAME NEW PLATINUM ADMINISTRATOR

Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, has been appointed government platinum administrator, and has started the collection of the precious metal in every part of the country. Several months ago the government issued a commandeering order, putting all stocks of platinum at the disposal of the government at a purchase price of $105 an ounce.

All national banks acting as government depositories, mints, assay offices and sub-treasuries have been designated by Administrator Baker to act as collecting agencies. The metal then will be forwarded to the New York Assay Office for weighing and testing, and checks will be mailed from that office.

Warren C. King, President of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey, which is now affiliated with the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New York, announces plans for the formation of a National Federation of Manufacturers' Councils to embrace the entire United States. The plan and scope of this National Federation will be entirely different from that of the National Association of Manufacturers and will be patterned on the plan of organization of the American Federation of Labor, embracing the principle of local organizations in all manufacturing communities, these to form part of the State Councils and the State Councils to be merged into the National Federation.

John A. Dunne of E. R. Squibb & Son, died recently at his home in Brooklyn N. Y. at the age of 78 years. He was born in St. Louis and came to Brooklyn 53 years ago, joining the Squibb organization. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF PRICES TENDING UPWARD

Only Weak Spots Are Benzoate of Soda and Benzoic Acid—Increased Strength Shown In the Crude List—Dyewoods Growing Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, ⅛c lb.
Aniline Salts, ¼c lb.
Benzylchloride, Technical, ¾c lb.
Benzidine Base, 1c lb.
Alpha-Naphthylamine, ¼c lb.
Beta-Naphthylamine, ⅛c lb.
Benzol, ⅛c gal.
Phthalic Anhydride, ½c lb.
Acid H, 3c lb.
Benzaldehyde, 1c lb.
Meta-Nitroparatoluidine, 1c lb.
Para-Nitranilin, ½c lb.
Chinese Egg Albumen, 2c lb.
Domestic Blood Albumen, 1c lb.
Annatto, Fine, ½c lb.
Annatto Seed, ¼c lb.
Fustic Sticks, $2 ton
Fustic Chips, ⅛c lb.
Logwood Sticks, $1 ton
Logwood Chips, ¼c lb.

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black, 1c lb.
Direct Black, 1½c lb.
Rhodamine, 6G, 10c lb.

Declined

Benzoate of Soda, 1c lb.
Benzoic Acid, ½c lb.
Java Cube Gambier, ½c lb.
Common Gambier, 1c lb.

Considerable buying has been reported from practically every selling source in the New York market during the week, and there has been a general advance in the price of the majority of items. Acid H, aniline oil, the salts, benzaldehyde, diethylaniline, dimethylaniline and benzyl-chloride have been the features of firmness, with most of the other intermediates following a close second. In fact there is not an appreciable weak spot in the local intermediate market with the exception of benzoate of soda and benzoic acid.

In the crude list there is no apparent weakness anywhere along the line. Flake and ball naphthalene have held their own during the interval, despite the fact that orders are not pressing. Phenol closed firmer due more to the underlying strength of the local situation than to any large demand for spot materials. A fair volume of business has passed during the week and in a number of quarters holders of spot stocks are asking higher prices. Cresol continues to receive a fair amount of attention from consumers, but prices have not changed since the supply is seemingly sufficient. Because of a better call for benzol, prices are slightly higher.

Offerings are not being made freely on any of the dye bases or dyewoods and where quotations have been obtainable for spot material higher prices have prevailed. In view of the increasing demand there is every reason to believe that prices will hold.

Very little change has been noted in the color market. Prices, in the main have held firm, with advances noted on some of the colors that are now scarce on the open market. This condition applies especially to such colors as acid black, direct black, and rhodamine 6G.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Where quotations were obtainable on the spot Chinese egg albumen they were slightly higher than last week at $1.30@$1.35 a pound. The blood is at unchanged levels of 90c@95c a pound, depending on quantity and buyer. The demand continues very strong with supplies barely sufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed.

Cochineal—The gray black variety is in particularly strong demand and prices range from 70c to 75c a pound. Some small sales have passed on the silver Teneriffe and quotations have been in the neighborhood of 90c a pound, with some asking $1.00 a pound. Little of the rosy black has been offered on the open market and prices are nominal. Arrivals at this port during the interval have been very light and importers say that on account of their inability to secure steamer space they are unable to take care of orders.

Cutch—The slab, or South American grade of cutch is still out of the local spot market, and while it is understood that some stocks are afloat they will doubtless go into immediate consumption. On spot the Borneo is quoted at 13¾c@15¾c a pound, according to quantity. Stocks of this grade to arrive are quoted at 13¼c a pound and up. Supplies of the Rangoon in boxes are still light and where sales have passed in the spot market they have gone through at 23c@24c a pound. A strong demand is reported for all of the above grades.

Divi Divi—Most importers say that they are still behind in their orders and that there is no prospect of an immediate change in the situation. In some quarters it is said that spot stocks in quantity would bring $84 a ton. In some quarters small parcels are quoted at $80 a ton. Supplies on spot are still inadequate to take care of the orders.

Fustic—The same strength that has been noted on all grades of fustic continues. The sticks are very scarce and holders of spot are asking from $44 to $55 a ton depending upon quantity and point of origin. The chips are unchanged at 3½c@5½c a pound, and the 51-degree at 13¾c@14c a pound. There are sufficient stocks of the chips on hand apparently to meet the present call.

Gambier—The demand has slackened somewhat of late and gambier is to be had in the local market at lower prices. No doubt 21c a pound could now be done on the common material on firm bids, although in some quarters importers are quoting up to 22½c a pounds. The Singapore cubes have been quoted at 30c @31c a pound, which is 1c lower than the price named a week ago. Spot figures for the Java cubes are from 19c@19½c a pound.

Indigo—The movement of the various grades of indigo toward large consumers has been steady and prices have held firm and closed practically unchanged at $3.00@$3.50 a pound for the Bengal; $2.25@$2.75 a pound for the Oudes and Kurpah grades, and $2.30@ $2.80 a pound for the Guatemala. The Madras kind is quoted in most quarters at 90c@$1.00 a pound for spot and the paste at 24c@26c a pound. Supplies of all of the above grades, while not abundant are sufficient to meet the present demand.

Logwood—All of the items under this heading remain in the same firm position that has been noted since the restrictions on importations went into effect. Only moderate offerings have been made on the sticks during the week and quotations range from $50 to $55 a ton, f. o. b. New York, for the Mexican grade. It is understood that there are large quantities of this material at Southern points, with $45 a ton prevailing at primary points. No important price change is noted for the chips which are held at 3½c@5½c a pound. The solid closed firm at 21c@22c a pound; the 51-

degree Twaddle at 11c@11¼c a pound and the crystals at 21c@26c a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—A fair demand has been noted for this crude and some dealers are of the opinion that there will be a comparatively brisk movement of stocks in the near future for the reason that the inquiry is apparently getting more active from day to day. Prices, however, for spot have not changed materially and quotations were from 23c to 24c a gallon, depending upon the quantity. Supplies of the 90 per cent. are only moderate and figures range from 26½c to 27½c a gallon.

Naphthalene—Some improvement has been noted in trading and the prime flake material is held now at 9c@9¼c a pound. There is still considerable off-grade naphthalene on the market, but these stocks are not attracting a great deal of attention from the large consumers. Business on the ball material has been largely of a routine character and prices are firm at 10¼c@10½c a pound.

Phenol—Prices for spot closed firm at 43½c@44c a pound. The demand has been steady and if anything stronger during the week. Supplies at this writing appear to be sufficient to take care of the orders, but it cannot be learned that there has been any large accumulation of stocks.

Toluol—Government prices of $1.50@$1.55 a gallon continue to prevail on toluol and trading is confined chiefly between makers and consumers. Releases are being made from Washington in cases where it is found that there are urgent needs of stocks. The production is hardly sufficient to cover present requirements.

Intermediates

Acid H—The recent heavy buying has practically stripped the local market of supplies and few quotations for spot have been heard during the week. For October deliveries prices have advanced to $3.25@$3.50 a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

Acid, Naphthionic—Trading has been largely of a routine nature, and prices are unchanged at $1.20@$1.30 a pound for the refined, and $1.05@$1.15 a pound for the crude. It is said that the output of this acid is large enough to take care of present orders, and doubtless on firm bids the above prices could be shaded.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Quotations show little change from those of a week ago with 42c@44c a pound for the refined on spot, and 31c@33c a pound for the crude on the spot and over the month. Supplies are fully ample to take care of all the business now being placed.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The situation continues to tighten and in some quarters holders of spot were asking 32c a pound. Some sales have passed, however, at 30c a pound during the week. Considerable speculation is responsible for the wide price ranges. The salts is scarce on spot and quotations are as high as 46c a pound, while figures named on forward positions are from 44c to 45c a pound.

Benzoate of Soda—Little improvement has been noted on either the soda or the acid and business has been entirely routine. There are sufficient stocks on hand to take care of a larger volume of orders and there is every reason to believe that a great deal of shading would now be done on firm bids. From $2.80 a pound up was heard for the soda and $2.75@$2.80 a pound for the acid.

Benzidine—This market has remained firm and prices are unchanged at $1.80@$1.90 a pound for the base and $1.40 to $1.45 a pound for the sulphate. There is apparently no shortage of supplies on spot.

Dimethylaniline—The demand is unusually strong and supplies are light with the result that it is difficult to get a spot quotation in this market. The last sale that was made went through at 80c@@85c a pound.

Meta-Nitranilin—The general situation is unchanged and closing quotations were $1.25@$1.40 a pound, according to quantity. The demand is only moderate.

Monochlorbenzol—Trading continues to be confined chiefly to small parcels with quotation for spot at 19c a pound and up. On contract the figure generally heard is 17c a pound.

Para-Amidophenol—Closing quotations were $3.80@$3.90 a pound for the base and $4.15@$4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride. It is said that there is a better inquiry for both grades.

BOARD TO PASS ON INDUSTRIAL NEEDS

Washington D. C., Sept. 10—Needs for new facilities to supply the essential wants of the civilian population are to be met, where possible, by the conversion of existing plants which may have been affected by the various conditions which surround the manufacture of commodities not absolutely essential. A new division to be known as the facilites division, has been created for this purpose by the War Industries Board.

Samuel P. Bush who has held an important place on the board since its organization, will head the new division, assisted by D. R. McLennon, of Chicago. It will be the duty of the division to consider and determine all questions of need or suggested need of new and additional industrial facilities. Wherever the conversion or enlargement of existing facilities can be made to meet the requirements of any new or exceptional demand, no permission will be given for the erection of a new plant for that purpose.

Among the questions to be determined by the division in connection with this work are the following:

Are new or additional facilites in any line of production necessary to the conduct of the war?

If necessary, is it not possible through expansion to make existing facilities meet the need?

If existing facilities can not be adjusted to meet the need, how is it best to create and locate the new facility?

Entering into the determination of these questions will be considerations of economic matters, such as capital and available labor and housing accommodations; location, with respect to material supplies, transportation and safety, and the character and capacity of the facility in question.

M. F. Chase, director of the explosives division of the board will cooperate with facilities division in the matter of its chemical requirements.

The Diamond Dye Works of Columbus, O., was damaged by fire last week, to the extent of about $8,000.

The Turner Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., recently incorporated with a capital of $100,000, is planning for the immediate construction of a new plant near Bristol for the manufacture of medicines. George M. Turner is president.

Coverley, Marshall & Cray is the name of a new company that has been formed in New York City. Messrs. Coverley and Cray were formerly with Cotton & Company, of 37 Liberty Street, New York. The new concern will deal in chemicals and oils, with offices at 90 West Street.

The Foreign Markets

PRICES MOVING UP IN LONDON

Oil of Lemon, Japanese Camphor and Menthol Higher—Firmer Tone in Citric and Tartaric Acids —Government to Fix Price of Sugar of Milk

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 10—While the general situation is quiet in the drug and chemical market, the tendency of prices is still upward. Oil of lemon, menthol and Japanese camphor have advanced materially. Phenazone, acetylsalicylic acid, carbolic acid and cascara are higher.

There is a firmer tendency in citric acid, tartaric acid, the salicylates and Japanese oil of peppermint. Caraway oil is dearer. Makers of podophyllin have raised their quotations. A good business continues to be done in American saccharine at full prices. The British make is coming on to the market steadily but slowly. Almond oil is very scarce and an advance has been announced this week by some dealers.

There is an easier tone in phenacetin, oil of sandalwood and senaga root. Quinine is being received in larger quantities and the price for arrival is considerably below that which has to be paid for spot. For immediate delivery there are no pressing sellers, and on the other hand there are no anxious buyers of large quantities. It seems probable that the advanced price will be maintained. British makers of potassium bromide are doling out small quantities to their regular customers at the reduced prices, but apart from this holders of second-hand stocks are able to get prices substantially higher than makers' quotations. Ammonium bromide is scarce, and the same may be said of sodium bromide. The value of Persian opium is well maintained, and druggists' opium is unprocurable.

The trade is anxiously awaiting the Government's announcement of the maximum price fixed for sugar of milk.

MEXICANS HOLDING VANILLA CROP

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 20—In the vanilla districts of Papantla and Misantla, State of Vera Cruz, the news that vanilla could be imported into the United States only when it came by rail caused a great demoralization in the market in that section of the Republic, where large quantities were ready for shipment. The price obtained in the United States was already quite low, especially when it is considered that drafts on American banks can be sold only at the rate of 1.74 pesos for one dollar at the present time compared with the rate of two for one in former times. The cost and risk entailed in transportation by rail make it unprofitable to send shipments by the overland route, especially in view of interruptions in railroad traffic due to revolutionary conditions.

Planters in the Vera Cruz district have decided to hold all their vanilla until prices are higher and the facilities for shipping to the United States improve. Meantime they are trying to arrange with the Mexican government to take up the question of shipments going to the United States only by rail, and see if some agreement can not be made with the United States to permit these shipments to go by boat. It is sometimes hard to understand the ruling of the War Trade Board, so many things on the restricted list and licenses only for shipments by rail, when every ship that leaves this port and in fact all the ports of Mexico could carry at least two-thirds more cargo than they take from Mexico. The vanilla crop for two years has been below the average and this year's crop also will be short. The following are the market prices quoted by wholesalers in Vera Cruz: Superior extra, $4.00; superior, $3.50; buena (good), $3.00; medium, $2.50; ordinary, $2.50; picadura (cuts), $1.50 per pound.

Pastor Gutierrez é hijos, Vera Cruz, Mexico, have applied for a license to ship 5000 kilos (1100 pounds) of extra and picadura (cuts) vanilla. They will send an employee of the company to take charge of the selling in the United States.

Notes on New York Imports

A recent importation of albumen was consigned to H. R. Spencer & Company.

Mitsui & Company were among the importers of gall nuts, their consignments amounting to 210,400 pounds.

Importations of henna leaves, aggregating 3,500 bales, were credited to McLaughlin, Gormely & Company.

About 9,000 pounds of marjoram leaves were consigned to P. H. Petry & Company, forwarders.

C. L. Huisking received a consignment of 10,000 pounds of bicarbonate of potash.

Takamine Laboratory, Inc., received an importation of 6,000 pounds of permanganate of potash.

The Dodge & Olcott Company received several invoices of vanilla beans amounting to 15,300 pounds.

Importations of about 16,400 pounds of vanilla beans were consigned to Thurston & Braidich.

Mitsui & Company were among the largest importers of crude camphor, receiving consignments of about 153,500 pounds.

The Home & Foreign Trading Company received invoices of yellow dextrine aggregating 264,000 pounds.

An importation of 3,000 ounces of sulphate of quinine was received by C. L. Huisking.

V. A. Garcia is credited with an importation of about 12,500 pounds of gentian root.

Invoices of celery seed covering some 21,000 pounds were consigned to Frame & Company.

The Vacuum Oil Company is credited with a consignment of some 10,000 pounds of vegetable wax.

A. Kabel & Company received about 75,000 pounds of vegetable wax during the week.

The Hagemeyer Trading Company is credited with recent importations of over 50,000 pounds of carnauba wax.

Over 30,000 gallons of white camphor oil were received by several companies importing Far East products.

A. H. Smith & Company received consignments of about 7,250 pounds of various essential oils.

DRAFT PRIORITIES IN INDUSTRIES

Four Classes That Will Not Be Drawn Upon Until Other Lines of Trade Have Supplied Their Quota—Fuel and Food Industries Protected

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 10—A new priorities list of industries and plants essential to the war or the civil population was announced today by Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board.

The complete list follows:

Class One—Plants principally engaged in producing aircraft supplies and equipment, ammunition for the United States and the Allies, ordnance and small arms for the United States and the Allies, chemicals for explosives, ammunition and aircraft and use in chemical warfare, metallurgical coke and by-products, including toluol, explosives for military purposes, feed for livestock and poultry, food, including cereals and cereal products, meats, including poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, sugar, syrups, glucose, butter, eggs, cheese, milk and cream, lard, lard compounds, oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter or lard, vegetable oil, beans, coffee, baking powder, soda and yeast, and ammonia for refrigeration.

Fungicides, oil and natural gas for fuel or mechanical purposes, including pipe lines and pumping stations. Toluol, gas plants, ships other than pleasure craft or vessels not built for the United States or the Allies or under license of the Shipping Board, steel plants, plants producing solely steel, ingots and castings by the various processes, domestic consumers of fuel and electric energy for residential consumption, including homes, apartment houses, residential flats, restaurants and hotels, coal mines, arsenals, cantonments and camps of the army and navy yards, railways operated by the United States Railroad Administration, maintenance and operation of ships, excluding pleasure craft, not common carriers and maintenance, public buildings used as hospitals or sanitariums .

Class Two—Plants principally engaged in producing locomotive or travelling cranes, rolling and drawing copper, brass and other copper alloys, coke not otherwise classified and listed, Ferro alloys, machine tools and wire rope, blast furnaces producing pig iron, steel rail mills (producing rails over fifty pounds per yard), construction work of the War or Navy Departments in embarking ports, harbors, fortifications, flood protection, operations, docks, locks, channels, island waterways and in maintenance and repair of same; mills producing metals and Ferro alloy minerals, street railways, electric lighting and power companies, gas plants not otherwise classified, telephone and telegraph companies, water supply companies and like general utilities, railways not operated by the United States, excluding those operated as plant facilities.

Class Three—Plants engaged principally in producing food not otherwise listed, not including soft drinks, confectionery and chewing gum, ice, mining tools and equipment, equipment and supplies for producing or transporting oil or gas for mechanical purposes, iron and steel chains, electrical equipment, explosives not otherwise listed, tin plate and small or hand tools for working wood or metal, fuel and electric energy for domestic consumers not otherwise listed, steel rolling and drawing mills not otherwise listed, maintenance of public buildings other than those used as hospitals and sanitariums.

Class Four—Launderies, plants engaged principally in producing, manufacturing, hemp, jute and cotton bags, manufacturing chemicals not otherwise listed, medicines and medical and surgical supplies, fertilizers, fire brick, gray iron and malleable iron castings, food containers, insecticides and fungicides, soap, tanned leather and tanning extracts, cotton and woolen textiles, including spinning, weaving and finishing cotton and woolen knit goods, textile machinery, binder twine and rope, plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing boots and shoes, plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing pulp and paper, cotton compressing, plants engaged principally in producing newspapers or periodicals which are entered at the Post Office as second class matter, plants preserving, drying, curing, packing and storing tobacco, but not for manufacturing and marketing.

CANADA'S MINERAL EXHIBIT

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Sept. 10—The progress made by Canada in the development of chemical industries to supply special war demands and produce at home the chemicals formerly imported from Germany and elsewhere, is strikingly exemplified by the exhibit of the Ontario Bureau of Mines at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto.

Prominence is given to the chemicals derived from minerals for tempering steel, in connection with which there are exhibits of fluorites from Hastings County, ferro-silicon from Welland, and ferro-manganese from the Orillia district. There is a display of molybdenite from Renfrew County, which is rich in this metal, together with samples of ore from the new discovery at Loon Lake near Port Arthur, which promises to develop into another extensive source of supply.

Another industry which has made remarkable progress owing to the demand for high explosives is the production of iron pyrites for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Samples of this ore from Queensborough in Hastings County, are shown.

There is a full line of the chemicals obtained by the wood distillation process, in which great advances have recently been made.

PROGRAMME OF N .W. D. A. CONVENTION

The Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment of the National Wholesale Druggists Association announces this week the program for the annual convention to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Oct. 7 to 11. The president's reception will be held at 9 p.m. on Monday, Oct. 7. The business sessions will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The banquet will be held on Thursday evening.

Friday, Oct. 11, will be taken up with an excursion up the Hudson and a session at Bear Mountain Inn. West Point will be visited in the afternoon.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN AUGUST

Sixteen new chemical and drug companies were incorporated in August, 1918, with an aggregated authorized capital of $3,175,000. This figure compares with $3,360,000 for July, during which period twelve firms were started. In June the total was $1,435,000 and in May $1,200,000. The aggregate authorized capital invested in drug and chemical companies since August, 1914 has now reached $386,-967,000.

ACIDS ON CONSERVATION LIST

Washington, Sept. 10—Hydrochloric and muriatic acids have been added to the export conservation list by the War Trade Board.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.71	— .72
Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¾
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.98	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.39	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
†White	lb.	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb	—	— 1.17½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.18½
16's in 1-lb carton		—	— 1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	lb.	—	— 1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.18
Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	1.18	— 1.20
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— nl
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	— .32
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.80
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	8.65	— 8.75
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	7.20	— 7.30
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.70	— 7.80
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.41	— .45

*Nominal.

*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	Nominal	
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.35	— .39
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.65	— .66
Jewelers large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.68	— 1.72
French	lb.	.44	— .46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Spanish	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .35
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.27	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¼
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.61	— .61½
C.P. in cans	lb.	.63	— .63½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.60	— .60½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.41½	— .42
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.37½	— .38
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	—22.00
Guarana	lb.	.80	— .90
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	— 2.75
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.05
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	7.50	— 7.80
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.29	— .34
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .43
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.29	— .50
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin	lb.	1.05	— 2.90
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.67	— .69
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.		—	—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.25	— .26
Irish	lb.	.11	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Tonquin	oz.	24.00	—25.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—18.95
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.00
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
*Synthetic	lb.	29.90	—30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—21.50
Granular	lb.	—	—24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—23.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.25
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .15½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second hands, Java	oz.	.93	— .95
Second hands, American	oz.	—	— 1.00
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	35.00	—36.00
U. S. P., Insoluble	lb.	32.00	—32.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	45.00	—47.50
Powdered	lb.	46.00	—48.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE
spot and future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.18	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— —
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .11
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 6.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Artificial	lb.	.07	— .08
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .84
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	— .36

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	Nominal	
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U. S. P. ex toluol	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.48
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.44	— .44½
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52½	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82¼	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	Nominal	
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .92
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.90	—13.10
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.20	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.35	— 5.55
Amber, crude	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Rectified	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bay	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.95	— 7.00
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.22½	— .23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.20	— .21
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.50	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.56	— .58
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—22.25
Cubebs	lb.	7.75	— 7.90
Cumin	lb.	10.10	—11.50
Erigeron	lb.	3.00	— 3.60
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	—10.75
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.75	— 7.80
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Twice rect	lb.	14.00	—14.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—24.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .50
Patchouli	lb.	30.00	—30.25
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.70	— 5.00
Bottles	lb.	4.95	— 5.45
Bulk	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	—	—36.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Safrol	lb.	.45	— .47
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.40	—13.60
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.40	— .45
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Spruce	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spearmint	lb.	3.85	— 5.25
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	—	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	4.55	— 4.80
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—15.50
Manila	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—10.50

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.60	— .63
South American	lb.	.79	— .82
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.72	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.38	— .39
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.38	— .40
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .23
Calisaya	lb.	.74	— .84
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Chestnut	lb.	.09	— .10
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.89	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.84	— .95
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.74	— .81
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.13	— .14
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	— .52
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.09½	— .10
Select bdls.	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06½	— .07
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05½	— .06
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.11	— .11½
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30½	— .31
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.69	— .75
Soap, whole	lb.	.10	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .17
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.41	— .43
of Tree	lb.	.19½	— .20½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Willow, Black	lb.	.07	— .08
White	lb.	.15	— .15½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.09	— .16
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.59	— .62
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Green Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
*XX	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.37	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.35	— .40
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.72	— .90
Juniper	lb.	.09	— .09½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.13	— .14
Sloe	lb.	.49	— .54
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.91	— .95
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
*Hungarian type	lb.	.49	— .55
Roman	lb.	.99	— 1.08
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.22	— .23
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .23
Select	lb.	.30	— .34
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.33	— .35
Without leaves	lb.	.47	— .49
Malva, blue	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— .98
Rosemary	lb.	.68	— .69
Saffron, American	lb.	.3[illegible]	— .42
Valencia	lb.	15.70	—16.10
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.18¼	— .19
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .85

*Nominal.

Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.42	— 1.47
Powdered	lb.	1.47	— 1.50
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.29	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .42
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.29	— .30
Euphorbium	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Guaiac	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.53	— .55
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.65	— .70
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .55
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .49
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.10	— .12
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Long	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.45	— 3.55
American	lb.	.32	— .40
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.45	— .48
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.53	— .55
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .21
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Damiana	lb.	.17	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.23	— .24
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.36	— .39
Imported	lb.	.42	— .44
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.30	— .31
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .32
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	.49	— .51
Motherwort herb	lb.	.15	— .16
Patchouli	lb.	.74	— .81
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17½	— .19
Peppermint, American	lb.	.29	— 32
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.31	— .32
Plantain	lb.	.13	— .15
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.45	— 6.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.23	— 1.29
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	.41	— .45
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .19½
Savory	lb.	.25	— .26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.16	— 1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.83	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .19
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15½	— .17½

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Spearmint American	lb.	.19½ —	.20½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27 —	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.18 —	.19
Tansy	lb.	.09 —	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11 —	.11½
French	lb.	.14 —	.14¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21 —	.24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07¼ —	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.26 —	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07 —	.07½

ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P.	lb.	.38 —	.50
Powdered	lb.	.42 —	.55
German	lb.	— —	—
*Powdered	lb.	— —	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.20 —	2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.75 —	.80
Whole	lb.	.33 —	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.43 —	.45
*German	lb.	— —	—
Arnica	lb.	.80 —	.95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24 —	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.54 —	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.39 —	.44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05 —	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09 —	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.22 —	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.30 —	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19 —	.20
Beth	lb.	.12 —	.14
Blood	lb.	.32 —	.35
Blueflag	lb.	.29 —	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
American	lb.	.18 —	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	— —	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.15 —	.16
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11 —	.12
Blue	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70 —	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.22 —	.23
Comfrey	lb.	.20 —	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14 —	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29 —	.30
American	lb.	.29 —	.31
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.42 —	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30 —	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.28 —	.29
Elecampane	lb.	08 —	.08½
Galangal	lb.	.26 —	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½ —	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Powdered	lb.	.19 —	.22
Geranium	lb.	.06 —	.07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16 —	.17
Bleached	lb.	.24 —	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	— —	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	— —	—
Northwestern	lb.	13.00 —	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00 —	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40 —	5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80 —	6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.95 —	1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	.21½ —	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25 —	.28
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.25 —	3.30
Powdered	lb.	3.45 —	3.55
Rio	lb.	3.15 —	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.55 —	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65 —	.70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17¼ —	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.73 —	.79
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.74 —	.75
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30 —	.31
Selected	lb.	.31 —	.33
Powdered	lb.	.32 —	.34
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73 —	.75
Manaca	lb.	.25 —	.26
Mandrake	lb.	.10¼ —	.11½
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90 —	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25 —	.26
Verona	lb.	.23 —	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95 —	2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32 —	.33
Pellitory	lb.	.28 —	.30
Pink, true	lb.	.41 —	.42
Pleurisy	lb.	.18 —	.19
Poke	lb.	.05 —	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.13 —	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82 —	.90
Chips	lb.	.62 —	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75 —	2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62 —	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.78 —	.81
American	lb.	.40 —	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65 —	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.05 —	1.10
Southern	lb.	100 —	1.05

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York
OFFER
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Serpentaria	lb.	.45 —	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17 —	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34 —	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34 —	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45 —	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.29 —	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13 —	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12½ —	.13½
Stone	lb.	.09 —	.10
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08¼ —	.08½
China	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Madras	lb.	.12¼ —	.12⅜
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.44 —	.47
True (Aletris)	lb.	.45 —	.49
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30 —	1.35
*English	lb.	— —	—
*German	lb.	— —	—
Japanese	lb.	1.10 —	1.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11 —	.14
Domestic	lb.	— —	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09 —	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	— —	—
Spanish	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Star	lb.	.26 —	.26½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	15½ —	.16
South American	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Caraway, African	lb.	.66 —	.67
*Dutch	lb.	— —	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80 —	.85
Celery	lb.	.45 —	.47
Colchicum	lb.	3.70 —	3.80
Conium	lb.	.39 —	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	— —	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.10¼ —	.10⅝
Natural	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	17½ —	.19
Malta	lb.	18½ —	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.11½ —	.11¾
Dill	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Fennel, French	lb.	.16¼ —	.16½
*German, small	lb.	— —	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	— —	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25 —	18.75
Ground	lb.	.10½ —	.11¼
Foenugreek	lb.	.11½ —	.11¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06¼ —	.06⅞
*Russian	lb.	— —	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06½ —	.06¾
Larkspur	lb.	.32½ —	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29½ —	.30½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	— —	—
*Dutch	lb.	— —	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.17 —	.17½
California, brown	lb.	.22½ —	.22¾
Chinese	lb.	.11½ —	.11¾
English, yellow	lb.	.28½ —	.29
Parsley	lb.	.19¾ —	.20½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	— —	—
Russian blue	lb.	.76 —	.77
Indian	lb.	.39 —	.40
Quince	lb.	1.14 —	1.24
Rape, English	lb.	— —	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09½ —	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Sabadilla	lb.	.11 —	.12
Stramonium	lb.	.44 —	.49
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.45 —	1.50
Kombe	lb.	1.88 —	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07½ —	.07¾
South American	lb.	.07 —	.07¼

*Nominal.

Worm, American	lb.	.08½ —	.09½
Levant	lb.	.95 —	1.00

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.21 —	.22
Japan	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.28 —	.29
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.15½ —	.16
Saigon genuine	lb.	.59 —	.60
Cassia Buds	lb.	.27 —	.28
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Mombasa	lb.	.26 —	.27
Cilnnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29 —	.31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.59½ —	.60
Zanzibar	lb.	.47 —	.47½
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½ —	.13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19 —	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.18½ —	.19
Japan	lb.	.12 —	.12¼
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.50 —	.51
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46½ —	.47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.38 —	.39
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.25½ —	.26
White	lb.	.32 —	.32½
Pimento	lb.	.09½ —	.10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.35 —	.37
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.42 —	.43
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45 —	.46
White	lb.	.63 —	.64
Candelilla	lb.	.44 —	.45
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93 —	.94
No. 1	lb.	.90 —	.91
No. 2	lb.	.85 —	.86
No. 3	lb.	.75 —	.76
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.17
White	lb.	.18 —	.20
Japan	lb.	.24 —	.25
Montan, crude	lb.	.34 —	.36
*Bleached	lb.	.55 —	.56
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.34 —	.35
*Green	lb.	— —	—
*Refined, white	lb.	— —	—
*Domestic	lb.	— —	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	— —	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½ —	.13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14½ —	.15½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22 —	.23½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½ —	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½ —	.26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.28¼ —	.29
70 p.c.	lb	.45 —	.46
*80 p.c.	lb.	.42½ —	.43¼
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½ Gov.	pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.05¼ —	.05½
Ground	lb.	.05¾ —	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06⅞ —	.06
Chrome	lb.	.20½ —	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.09½ —	.09¾
Ground	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Alum. Potash. Powdered	lb.	.08¾ —	.09¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	— —	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½ —	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½ —	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02½ —	.03
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11 —	.12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09¾ —	.17
Red	lb.	.65 —	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38 —	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb	— —	.08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	—
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	—
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	— —	—
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19 —	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½ —	.23½
Granulated, white	lb.	.22¾ —	.23
Lump	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	— —	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00 —	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
65 p. c.	lb.	— —	—
47 p. c.	lb.	— —	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05 —	.05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00 —	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28 —	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼ —	.12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	31.00 —	38.00
Off color	ton	14.00 —	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04¼ —	.05¼

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	—	4.00
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.29	— .31
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.32	— .34
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16½
Granulated	lb.	.17¼	— .18½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03½
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .15
double	lb.	.12	— .13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-82	lb.	.74¾	— 76¾
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	— .45¾
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.40	— .41½
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .38¼
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—370.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.60	— 3.00
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.26
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.30	— 4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.10
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.24¼	— .25
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.24½	— .25¼
Cyanide	lb.	.38¼	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32½
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.42	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.		2.25	— 3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08½	— .09
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton.	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

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New York City

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Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

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Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

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L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Inc.

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Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24	— .25
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.26½	— .27½
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Flake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .44½
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.19¼	— .23½
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.28½	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.80	— 3.00

*Nominal.

Benzylchloride	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Diamedophenol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.76	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.35	— .37
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40½	— .40¾
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.54½	— .57
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.61	— .63
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	5.75	— 7.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Acid Violet 10 B.	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	10.00	—11.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	—	— —
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purperine 4 B.	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.60	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Erythrosine	lb.	11.50	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom	lb.	8.50	—10.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— 65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2 15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼	—.29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.33½	—.34⅛
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	—.10¾
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11¾	—.12¼
*Aleppey	lb.	—	—
Pubna	lb.	.10¼	—.11⅛

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	55.00	—60.00
Chips	lb.	.03¾	—.05½
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	50.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	—.05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	—.17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.23¾	— .25¾
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .13¼
Tablet	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lt	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Gall	lb.	.29	— .30
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .23
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Blood ,imported	lb.	.90	— .95
Domestic	lb.	65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.13¾	— .14¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	84.00	—86.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	97.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¼	— .25⅞
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.30	— .31
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.13¼	— .16
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

* Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.24	— .24¼
*English	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.26	— .29
Horse	lb.	.16⅞	— .18
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.49
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.48	— 1.53
No. 2	gal.	1.44	— 1.48
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.37	— 1.38
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.39	— 1.40
Northern, crude	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Oleo Oil	lb.	22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	—	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16½	— .17¼
Saponified	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	— —
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.18	— 2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	— 2.22
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Triple pressed	lb.	.25½	— .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.58	— 1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.53	— 1.55

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29	— .30
Cases	lb.	.30	— .31
No. 3	lb.	.29	— .30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	17¼	— .17½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16½	— .17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Tanks	lb.	.18	— .18½
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .21½
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	— 1.88
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.90	— 1.92
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
*Foots	lb.	.42	— .44½
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .18¾
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	— .42½
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.20	— .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	— 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	—	— —
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect	gal.	—	— —
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	—	— —

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.38½	— .42
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .70
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.27	— .31

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	— —	.50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	— —	.35
White 30@31 gravity	gal	.85 —	.90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.39¾—	.40½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36 —	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.32 —	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.46 —	.47
No. 200	gal.	.36½—	.39¾
No. 100	gal.	.35 —	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33 —	.34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.65½—	.66
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.60½—	.62½
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.55¼—	.57½
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.25 —	7.30
*Rosin, com., to g'd	.80 bbl.	12.75 —	12.80
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.00 —	13.25

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.85 —	.86
*Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.85 —	.86
Fine Orange	lb.	.75 —	.80
Second Orange	lb.	.72 —	.73
T. N.	lb.	.68 —	.69
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68 —	.79
Button	lb.	.80 —	.82
Regular, bleached	lb.	.69 —	.70
Bone, dry	lb.	.79 —	.80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	51.00	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—53.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Caracas	lb.	.12 —	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10¼—	.10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.22 —	.23
Trinidad	lb.	.12 —	.12½

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		— —	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½—	.20½
Starch Corn	lb.	.05½—	.06¼
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06 —	.06½
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.18¾—	.20
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14½—	.15½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer. Nat.	Fed. Sug. bu'le	War ref'd	
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	— 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05 9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	ga.	.99 —	1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.37 —	1.38
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.39 —	1.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45 —	3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00 —	3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95 —	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50 —	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95 —	2.00
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼—	.17¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21 —	.22
Double pressed	lb.	.22 —	.23

*Nominal. §Prices fixed by Government.

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.29 —	.30
No. 3	lb.	.29 —	.30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.		.17½—	.18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16½—	.16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19 —	.19¼
Tanks	lb.	.16¼—	.17½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Refined, barrels		21.47 —	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	— —	.17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 —	.21½
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88 —	1.90
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30 —	4.50
Foots	lb.	.42 —	.44½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	— —	.45
*Niger	lb.	— —	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18 —	.18¾
Peanut, edible	lb.	.20½—	.21½
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½—	1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18⅛—	18¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½—	.18¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.15¾—	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Lard, City	lb.	.26½—	.26¾
Compound	lb.	.22½—	.23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28½—	.29
Oleo		.20⅛—	.20¼
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19 —	.19½
City prime	lb.	.17½—	.18
Choice Country	lb.	.18 —	.19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.19¼—	.19½
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.19
Prime Packers	lb.	18½—	.18¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
"A" White	lb.	.17¾—	.18
"B" White	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Yellow	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Brown	lb.	.14½—	.15
Bone	lb.	.12 —	.13
House	lb.	.15 —	.15¼
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	20½—	.20¾
Lard, city steam	lb.	.26 —	.26½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

AMBULANCE FUND OVER $2,500

A month ago a drive was started in the chemical trade by the National League for Woman's Service to raise $2,500 for the purchase of an ambulance to be used in America for the transportation of troops wounded in battle in France, and who are already arriving at American ports.

It is announced that the fund has gone "over the top," with the following contributions that have not been previously listed in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS: Charles A. Anderson & Co., $100; Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, $100; Consaco Sales Co., $50; J. S. Heller & Co., $50; Merck & Co., $50; G. S. Alexander & Co., $50; Caravel Company, $50; E. R. Squibb, $50; F. L. Young & Co., $50; Dye Products & Chemical Co., $25; Durax Chemical Co., $25; Samson Rosenblatt, $10; Mutual Chemical Co., $100; Kalbfleisch Corporation, $100; Charles Cooper & Co., $25; Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., $25; Chromos Chemical Co., Inc., $10; Partola Manufacturing Co., $50; and Katzenbach & Bulluck, $25.

The total is more than the amount wanted to purchase the ambulance, but at the offices of Murphy & Brewster, it was said that other contributions would be welcome at any time since the chemical trade could well afford to supply more than one ambulance and the additional funds would be applied to ambulance No. 2 from the chemical trade.

The Medical Department of the Army will go into the market in September to buy various medical articles and instruments. Air compressors, medical books, office cases, chisels, etc., are among the articles enumerated in a long list issued by the General Purchasing office in Washington. In a letter sent out to manufacturers and dealers in these supplies, the department insists on final deliveries by October 10 and promises immediate notice of award to successful bidders.

Fire in the acid concentration building of the Merrimac Chemical Company, Woburn, Mass., recently caused damage to the building and equipment of about $8,000. According to the manager of the plant the origin of the fire is unknown. The blaze was discovered at 4:30 in the morning.

At a meeting of directors of the Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co., of Canada, held in Toronto, recently, a dividend of 3½ on preferred shares was declared on account of dividends in arrear since January 1, 1914.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., have secured an option of the Bradburn alunite claims near Marysville, Utah, and are planning for early operations. E. G. Briggs is representative for the company.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from August 31 to September 7—Exports for month of July

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ALBUMEN—
12,000 pounds
22,500 pounds

BEANS—
3,000 pounds castor
15,375 pounds vanilla
16,380 pounds vanilla

ESSENTIAL OILS—
40 pounds rose
1,000 pounds peppermint
70 pounds lavender
300 pounds geranium
5,250 pounds various
3,900 pounds various
4,100 pounds various

CAMPHOR, UNREFINED—
153,400 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
2,200 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
700 pounds

DEXTRINE—
264,000 pounds yellow
60,000 pounds yellow

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
5,000 pounds cochineal
500 pounds cochineal

FLOWERS—
3,200 pounds lavender
250 pounds saffron
500 pounds various

GALL NUTS—
210,410 pounds
13,500 pounds
40,500 pounds

GUMS—
40,000 pounds
4,500 pounds

IODINE—
4,500 pounds
350 pounds
200 pounds

LEAVES—
7,200 pounds henna
15,000 pounds sage
8,200 pounds marjoram

LIME, CITRATED—
150,000 pounds
12,000 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
150 pounds drugs
250 pounds medicine

OILS—
30,000 gallons camphor
250 pounds bay
50 pounds whale

PHOSPHORUS, YELLOW—
5,000 pounds
500 pounds

POTASSIUM BICARB.—
17,100 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
14,150 pounds
46,200 pounds
9,500 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
6,800 pounds

POTASSIUM PERMANG.—
8,800 pounds

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—
1,000 pounds red
42,500 pounds yellow
3,000 pounds yellow

QUININE—
3,000 ounces sulphate

ROOTS—
13,500 pounds gentian
3,200 pounds senega

SEEDS—
15,000 pounds celery
7,800 pounds celery
33,100 pounds foenugreek
15,000 pounds fennel
30,000 pounds cumin
38,190 pounds cumin
15,300 pounds coriander
7,100 pounds coriander

SPICES—
59,100 pounds ginger
26,000 poudns ginger

TARTAR, CRUDE—
34,500 pounds

WAX—
78,200 pounds carnauba
102,100 pounds carnauba
10,500 pounds carnauba
90,000 pounds vegetable

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
25 pounds, Jamaica
75 pounds, Uruguay
62 pounds, Venezuela
85 pounds, British Guiana
4 pounds, Hayti
3 pounds, British W. Indies

ACID, NITRIC—
2,422 pounds, Argentina
28 pounds, Jamaica
168 pounds, British Guiana

ACID, PICRIC—
22 pounds, Argentina

ACID, SULPHURIC—
180 pounds, Mexico
72 pounds, Trinidad
853 pounds, British W. Indies
112 pounds, San Domingo
1,160 pounds, French W. Indies

ALCOHOL—
20 gallons, Dutch Guiana
700 gallons, France

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
221,440 gallons, France
45 gallons, Dutch Guiana
20 gallons, French W. Indies
2 gallons, Mexico

BEES WAX—
220 pounds, Venezuela
2,011 pounds, England

BENZOL—
5,000 pounds, Argentina
75 pounds, Mexico

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
10,000 pounds, Venezuela
419,630 pounds, Chile
227,131 poudns, Argentina
2,300 pounds, Bermuda
21,000 pounds Bermuda
231,600 pounds, Cuba
2,200 pounds, Spain
200 pounds, British Honduras
2,500 pounds, Nicaragua
25 pounds, Dutch West Indies

COPPER SULPHATE—
20 pounds, Venezuela
57,600 pounds, Brazil
410 pounds, Chile
2,240 pounds, Iceland
20 pounds, Nicaragua
9,700 pounds, Chile
400 pounds, Colombia
16 pounds, Venezuela

CORN STARCH—
304 pounds, Australia
2,197,920 pounds, England
55,000 pounds, Italy
16,000 pounds, Colombia
75,800 pounds, Cuba
140,000 pounds, England
79,800 pounds, Brii. S. Africa
56,400 pounds, Mexico
142,425 poudns, Cuba

FLAX SEED—
4 bushls, British Guiana
7 bushels, Bermuda
105 bushels, Cuba

GLUCOSE—
265 pounds, San Domingo
80 pounds, Chile
64 pounds, Belgian Kongo

GLYCERIN—
216 pounds, Venezuela
43,137 pounds, Italy
1,427 pounds, Cuba
100 pounds, Guatemala
100 pounds, Salvador
200 pounds, Mexico
71 pounds, Jamaica
50 pounds, British Guiana

HONEY—
91 pounds, British W. Africa
461,272 pounds, England

HOPS—
50 pounds, Peru
25,820 pounds, Argentina
22,399 pounds, Chile
75 pounds, British W. Indies
100 pounds, San Domingo
55 pounds, Argentina
261 pounds, Venezuela

LIME ACETATE—
1,631,211 pounds, France

LIME CHLORIDE—
128,167 pounds, Uruguay
83,113 pounds, Argentina
70,680 pounds, Portugal
6,600 pounds, Mexico
14,603 pounds, Cuba
602 pounds, Chile
170 pounds, Peru
4,080 pounds, Venezuela

MERCURY—
75 pounds, Colombia

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
27,347 pounds, Scotland
4,700 pounds, Brazil
2,600,074 pounds, England
10,400 pounds, Salvador
148 pounds, Hayti
56,968 pounds, Colombia
25,650 pounds, Costa Rica

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
37,100 pounds, Egypt
6,481,580 pounds, England
124,302 pounds, France
728,472 pounds, Italy
380,326 pounds, Scotland

PEPPERMINT OIL—
146 pounds, Australia
1,608 pounds, Argentina
1 pound, Iceland
5 pounds, British Honduras
4 pounds, Panama
11 pounds, Argentina

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
224 pounds, New Zealand
34,509 pounds, Chile
127 pounds, Mexico
75 pounds, Mexico
6,610 pounds, Argentina

SODA, ASH—
360,820 pounds, Australia
896,396 pounds, Chile
30,000 pounds, Nicaragua
1,191,820 pounds, Argentina
4,100 pounds, Panama
3,700 pounds, Mexico
7,128 pounds, Panama
828 pounds, San Domingo
900 pounds, Bolivia

SODA, CAUSTIC—
100,073 pounds, Australia
103,285 pounds. Uruguay
810,765 pounds, Brazil
288,700 pounds, Cuba

SODA, SAL—
700 pounds, Peru
73,750 pounds, Cuba
800 pounds, Iceland
17,550 pounds, Panama
1,780 pounds, Brit. W. Indies
375 pounds, Dutch W. Indies

SODA, SILICATE—
70,200 pounds, New Zealand
62,010 pounds, Cuba
12,160 pounds, Costa Rica
9,600 pounds, Panama
8,940 pounds, Brazil

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
27 tons, Uruguay
94 tons, Brazil
2 tons, Mexico
1 ton, Nicaragua
1 ton, Dutch West Indies
1 ton, San Domingo
3 tons, Venezuela

SPONGES—
15 pounds, Mexico
5 pounds, Hayti
75 pounds, British W. Indies
1 pound, Trinidad

STEARIN, VEGETABLE—
20,000 pounds, Guatemala
200 pounds, Mexico
19,860 pounds, Cuba
2,000 pounds, Hayti
29,900 pounds, Chile

ZINC OXIDE—
5,336 pounds, Brit. W. Africa
22,100 pounds, Cuba
6,000 pounds, Greece
327,040 pounds, England
189,325 pounds, Brazil
1,676 pounds, Trinidad
50 pounds, San Domingo
9,400 pounds, Bolivia
600 pounds, Ecuador
28 pounds, British Guiana
18,910 pounds, Peru
100 pounds, British S. Africa

The American Oil & Supply Company, 52 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J., is having revised plans prepared for the construction of a new one and two-story building about 60x300 feet, on Wilson Avenue, near Stockton Street.

Austin & Co. have a contract for a two-story factory building at Marcus Hook, Pa., for the National Aniline Chemical Company, and F. W. Van Loon has a contract for 100 houses at Naaman, Del., for the same company.

HEAVY EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Trade in 1918 Ten Times Greater Than in 1898—Aggregate is More Than $1,770,000,000—Gain in Exports Since the War is 160 Per Cent.

Exports from the United States to Latin America in 1918 were ten times as much as in 1898, and three times as much as in 1910, according to a statement issued by the National City Bank of New York.

A very large proportion of the increase of exports to Latin America occurs in manufactures. Normally manufactures form over 80 per cent. of the merchandise passing from the United States to the other American countries at the South, and the figures indicate that more than $1,600,000,000 worth of manufactures have passed from the United States to Latin America since the beginning of the war against less than $1,000,000,000 worth in the corresponding period preceding the war.

Coffee, cacao, rubber, hides, copper, wool, nitrates and bananas are the principal articles imported from Latin America and all of these show a marked increase in quantities and greatly increased prices.

The trade of the United States with Latin America in the fiscal year just ending aggregated $1,770,000,000 against $750,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war, the actual gain therefore having been in round terms 136 per cent.

By the term Latin America is meant, of course, all of South America, all of Central America, Mexico, and the West Indian Islands except for Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and those under the control of Great Britain. A compilation shows that the total imports from Latin America in the fiscal year ending June, 30th, 1918, aggregated $1,030,000,000 against $963,000,000 in 1917, the former high record year, and $469,000,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war. Exports to Latin America were $740,000,000, against $582,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, and only $282,000,000, in 1914, the year immediately preceding the war. Thus, if we compare trade with Latin America in the fiscal year 1918, with that of the fiscal year 1914, which closed only a few weeks before the beginning of the war, we find that imports from that area have increased about 120 per cent. and exports thereto have increased over 160 per cent.

This large increase in our imports from and exports to our Latin American neighbors since the beginning of the war is due in part to war conditions, shortage of ships, the cutting off of the market of the Central Powers from Latin American goods and also of the manufactures which they were accustomed to supply to the Latin American market, while the other European countries at war have also been compelled to reduce their exports to Latin America by reason of their shortage of ships, and the necessity of utilizing their manufactures in the production of war material. As a consequence Latin America found it advisable to send its surplus products chiefly to the United States, which is primarily a large consumer of the class of merchandise produced in Latin America and which would also have facilities for forwarding any surplus to European markets. On the other hand, the inability of the European countries to ship manufactures to Latin America has greatly increased the demand of that area upon the manufacturers of the United States, as is shown by the fact that our exports to that area have increased 160 per cent. since the beginning of the war. Another cause of the increase is found in the improved banking facilities and financial relationship recently developed between the United States and its neighbors of the South.

Government officials estimate that this year's peanut crop will total 79,704,000 bushels, an increase of 19,500,000 bushels over last year.

Financial Notes

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have declared regular quarterly dividends of 4½ per cent. on common, payable September 16 to stockholders of record August 31; and 1½ per cent. on debenture stock, payable October 25 to stockholders of record October 10.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on common and 1¾ per cent. on preferred stocks, both payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 19.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the common and preferred stocks, all payable September 30 to stockholders of record September 15.

New Incorporations

The Pheno-Septol Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital $10,000. To make medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations. H. L. Selter, F. C. Wiggins, J. Maher, all of Rochester, N. Y.

Fulcra Tan Co., Dover, Del., capital $250,000. To manufacture chemicals used in tanning hides or leather. John T. Teulis, Paris, France; John D. Duke, Irvington, N. Y.; Geo. E. Nelson, New York City.

Lindley Suffern Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $30,000. A. W. Bellows, Sam'l B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York City.

A. P. Manning & Co., 202 Emmett Street, Newark, N. J., capital $500,000. Manufacture chemicals, electro-plater's supplies, etc. Incorporators not named.

SEEK USE OF FOREIGN PATENTS

Applications have been made to the Federal Trade Commission for licenses to use the following enemy-owned patents:

Patent No. 782,739, dated February 14, 1905, to Emil Fischer, Berlin, Germany, assignor to the firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, for "C-C-Dialkyl-barbituric acid and process of making same." License applied for by Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 26 Christopher Street, New York.

Patent No. 812,554, dated February 13, 1906, to Alfred Einhorn, of Munich, Germany, assignor to Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, of Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, a corporation, for "Alkamin esters of para-aminobenzoic acid." License applied for by Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc., 26 Christopher Street, New York City.

Patent No. 718,340, dated January 13, 1903, to Otto J. Graul, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignor to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, a corporation of Germany, for "Process of making cyan-methyl derivatives of aromatic amids." License applied for by National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., 21 Burling Slip, New York City.

Patent No. 1,216,612, dated February 20, 1917, to Otto Schmidt, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, a corporation, for "Producing soluble tanning agents." License applied for by E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, 644 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Patent No. 1,191,480, dated July 18, 1916, to Otto Schmidt, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, a corporation, for "Tanning." License applied for by E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, 644 Greenwich Street, New York City.

In view of the importance of lac to the commercial and military interests of Great Britain and the fact that India holds a practical monopoly of this natural resin, information has been desired in England as to what measures will be adopted by the Indian Government to encourage the production of Indian lac and facilitate supplies to the British markets. No definite statement on the subject has been given, although it has become generally known that the question of post-war economic policy is now engaging the attention of the Government of India.

The maximum price of copper will remain at 26 cents a pound until November 1, through an agreement reached between the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board and copper producers, subject to approval by President Wilson.

G. A. Gardner has joined the forces of M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., 18 East 41st Street, as manager of their chemical department. Mr. Gardner was formerly connected with the Ralph L. Fuller Company.

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Karl Feldman, of the Berlin Aniline Works, has been interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., because of his pro-German activities.

Joseph V. Meigs, formerly research chemist for the Barber Asphalt, is now serving in the Ordnance Department of the National Army. He is detailed for chemical service at South Charleston, Charleston, W. Va.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared its quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on stock of record August 31, payable September 10. In addition, the company has declared extra dividends of 3 per cent. payable September 10 on stock of record August 31.

R. R. Henderson, formerly chief chemist of the Vreeland Chemical Company, has resigned his position to devote his time to consulting practice. Mr. Henderson specializes in the development of chemical processes and the application of automatic machinery to chemical production.

James A. Branegan, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Company of Garfield, N. J., by appointment of the Government following the seizure of the plant under the alien enemy act, has announced that while most of his attention is being given to the New Jersey plant, he is still with the General Chemical Company.

The American Potash & Aluminum Company, which operates the Deer Creek potash beds south of Marysvale, Utah, is reported to have purchased a calcining plant at Sigurd, Utah, to care for the output of the beds. The plant will have capacity for treating 50 tons or more a day to begin with, and it is expected that this capacity will be increased.

The General Chemical Company has notified the city of Ithaca that the company elects to terminate the contract for supplying sulphate of alumina, used in the city filtration plant, at $1.10 per hundred pounds. The city used 100 tons in the course of a year. The market price of sulphate of alumina is now $3.25 @ $3.50 per hundred pounds. A new contract will probably be agreed upon at better prices.

The attorneys for the Val Dona Co. have informed the creditors of the company that they find it impossible to pay 100 cents on the dollar, owing to the fact that the offer of settlement made by the Independent Drug Co., their largest customer, has failed to materialize. The Val Dona Co. offers a cash payment of 25 per cent. of the outstanding accounts in full settlement.

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